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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPERS DISCONTINUED.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Last Day of the Legislature.

Report of the Evans Committee.

Evans's Testimony Not Believed.

Gov. Geary's Connection with the Matter.

Testimony of S. P. Brown, of Washington.

Speaker Rutan's Closing Remarks.

Gift Giving and Gift Taking.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1872.

Report of the Evans Committee.

Mr. Graham presented the report of the Evans Investigation Committee, amounting to three columns of closely printed matter. Among other things they say the principal witness, Evans, for a long time did not obey the subpœna of the Committee on repeated requests of the chairman to appear and testify, or assent to his expressed wish to visit his residence to take his testimony, and our labors were thereby greatly increased and rendered more difficult of performance; and it was not until the willful neglect or refusal of the witness to appear and testify before the Legislative committee was made a criminal offense, and a requisition upon the Governor of New York was about to be made for his rendition that he consented to testify. These facts, taken in connection with testimony fully given by him, and the direct contradiction thereof by S. P. Bowen, cause us to have grave doubts as to the truths of his assertions in regard to the disposal of money retained by him out of the collections, and we cannot resist the conclusion that if his statement be true, he has without cause or necessity refused or neglected to give to this State, whose agent he was, until about to be compelled to do so, that information which was demanded by the people, and he alone was competent to give. Of the credit that was given to the State, $906,000, less $11,250 before paid, went to liquidate cash advanced to the State in 1861, and $1,304,711 43 were carried by counter warrant to the credit of direct tax neither money nor warrant passed through the hands of Evans for these sums. Upon the whole of this sum Evans claims to retain ten per cent, or $198,911 52 for less than thirty days work. Your committee had not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrongs. The labors of Evans covered the time between March 23, 1867, and October 28, 1868, within the first sixty days of which the accounting officers made the necessary entries to adjust the accounts already settled, and he collected $184,168 34, and retains the whole. The State officials knew this fact three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty. We are unable to arrive at any reliable date as to the disposition of the whole of the consideration withheld by Evans. He testified that he paid his debts and expenses with these moneys. D. C. Forney admits that Evans paid him $5,000 out of the amount, and swears that he had a contract for $10,000 thereof. Evans swears that the sum paid Forney was $6,000, and to S. P. Brown, of Washington, $10,000. Dr. John Trimble received about $5,500 for his services and cash expended, and a member of the family of J. R. Dunglison, then private secretary of Gov. Geary, received $2,500. The testimony of Evans is contradicted in its material points by Brown, who swears that "he [Evans] also stated to me that he had to pay a large amount of money to Pennsylvania officials for the purpose of obtaining the necessary legislation. He gave me a memorandum of the amounts he [Evans] claimed to pay to these parties. On this memorandum appeared the name of Governor Geary and friend for $30,000; D. C. Forney, $5,000; J. Robley Dunglison, $5,000, and other parties for $8,000. He subsequently stated to me that he was to procure the publication of a life of Governor Geary, and that a large portion of the $30,000 was to be appropriated to that purpose. In a subsequent conversation, Evans told me that he had an interview with a public official in the State House, whom he mentioned (I think it was Appleton & Co, but am not certain,) and that it would cost $40,000 to publish the life of Gov. Geary, being about $10,000 more than the amount finally paid. Another consideration he was to give to Gov. Geary was that he (Evans) was either to purchase the controlling interest in a paper in Harrisburg, or to start a new one to bring Gov. Geary's name prominently before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. This proposed paper was to be run wholly in the interest of Gov. Geary, and to be under his control. They find the charges made in the New York *Tribune* and *Sun* are untrue.

Mr. White offered a resolution continuing till next session the investigation of the General Judiciary Committee in reference to the alleged bribery passage last winter of a bill relative to railroad crossings. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Buckalew reported the cost of the McClure-Gray Committee at $14,266 11. Ordered paid.

Mr. White presented the minority report of said Committee.

Speech of Speaker Rutan.

Before closing, Speaker Rutan said among things: Before the session of 1872 passes into history, it may be well to say that the promises made at the opening have not failed of fulfillment. With sickness and death interrupting our labor as never before, we are nevertheless enabled by close attention to public duty to adjourn at an early day. I think is almost every instance we have met the just demands of the people. A constitutional convention has been provided for. Under the organic act the wisest and best citizens of all parties and localities can mould its action. The Concessional apportionment, invariably a work of great difficulty and labor, has been made in a form which has received the approval of a decided majority of this body, and the vote on its final passage is sufficient evidence that we have risen above partisan considerations in its construction. We have economised rigidly in public expenditures; the expenses of the government for the coming year will be half a million less than last year, and all this is due not merely to the party that the people have placed in control of either branch of the legislature, but to the earnest and continued efforts of gentlemen of all shades of political faith. The fruit of our labors can scarcely fail to meet the approval of our constituents.

Voting For a New Speaker.

The Senate proceeded to elect a new Speaker.

The Republicans, sixteen, voted for Mr. Anderson; the Democrats, sixteen, for Davis, Berks, the candidates exchanging votes; McClure for B. B. Strang; no choice. Second ballot, Anderson 16; Davis 16; McClure voted for Strang; Brodhead and White paired, Dill and Woodley absent, no choice. Fourth ballot, Anderson 14, Davis 14, McClure voted for Strang, no choice.

Sine Die.

The hour of twelve having arrived, Mr. White called the order of the day. The speaker adjourned the Senate *sine die*, no speaker having been elected.

The Gift Business Over Again.

After adjournment, the Senators held an informal meeting in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Liddell presiding, and Mr. Buckalew, on the part of the Senate, presented Speaker Rutan with an elegant gold-bound gavel, in an elegant and lengthy speech, attesting his appreciation of Speaker Rutan as a gentleman, Senator and officer, declaring a full confidence of every Senator in the late Speaker, and asserting that the Senate had never had a fairer, abler and more accurate presiding officer. He heeded every Senator on the floor subscribed to a sentiment without respect to persons or party, and he deemed it but proper and just to offer this tribute to Speaker Rutan as the wisest, just and kind, and when he retired it with the esteem of all those with whom had been associated in public life.

Senator Billingsley said he added their appreciation of Mr. Rutan's personal and official qualifications, both expressing kindly regrets toward the retiring Speaker.

Speaker Rutan was also presented with a fly gold watch and chain by the Senators, and a gold headed cane by the retiring Democratic officers, and with a silver tea set by the Republican officers of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the usual complimentary resolutions, the presentation of a gavel to the Speaker, and reading of the Evans report, the House adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Rutan Still Speaker.

It is generally conceded that the adjournment of the Senate without the election of a Speaker, leaves Mr. Rutan in that position until October.

STATE POLITICS.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: "The appointment of Republican Committee of C. C. Boyd as Editorial delegate to the State Convention has been concurred in by the Warren County Committee. Mr. B. will first vote for Ketchum for Governor, and if he is withdrawn, support the nomination of Col. Jordan, deeming him the strongest man at least by the prevailing sentiment of Warren county."

The Media *American* says: "We are in receipt of a letter from a gentleman prominent in State politics, strongly urging the propriety of running a new candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and suggesting Hon. M. Broomall, of this county, as one free from all objections, inasmuch as he stands free from all rings, combinations and cabals. In conversation with Mr. Broomall on this subject he informed us that he is in no sense a candidate—that he is in no way connected with State politics—and that he does not see a peculiar advantage to the party in nominating him."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disraeli and Other English Speakers on the Alabama Question.

LONDON, April 4.—Disraeli, in making his speech at Manchester last night, referred to the American difficulties growing out of the Alabama Claims question. He condemned the course of the Gladstone Ministry, and admitted that it was impossible for America to recede from her position in regard to the question. He thought that the Ministerial incompetence would be sealed by the ultimate acknowledgment of the principle of indirect claims, the result whereof must be fraught with the utmost danger to England.

Earl Derby and other prominent gentlemen followed in similar speeches.

James Stansfield, a radical member of Parliament, in an address to his constituency last night, touched significantly upon the Alabama treaty. He said the treaty seemed to be in jeopardy; if it failed, the fault would rest with the American Government. England has done her best to settle these difficulties, and set a good example to the world.

In the case of Dr. Wm. C. Miner, who killed a workingman at Lambeth recently, the prosecutor announced his belief that the accused was insane, and asked the jury to so find after hearing the evidence. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Disraeli, in his speech last night, eulogized the late Earl Mayo, and declared that through his vigilance, courage and patience, the conspiracies of the American Fenians were defeated in Ireland. Continuing his comparison between British and American forms of government, he said the President of the United States was not a sovereign. His position was similar to that of the English Prime Minister, and both were paid a sum which was about equal to the income of a second-class professional man. He then referred to the difficulty growing out of the Alabama Claims, and pronounced the present situation of the controversy fraught with great danger to the relations of the two countries. After reviewing the past and present treaty negotiations for their settlement, he came to the conclusion that there was but one course left for England, painful as it might be. When she received the American case with its extraordinary demands he would have appealed to the good feeling and good sense of Americans, stated the difficulties, and invited a confidential conference, at which they might be explained.

Trouble at the Hague.

LONDON, April 4.—The Hague celebration of independence was attended with disorders and breaches of the peace at various points. The most considerable disturbances occurred at Osterout, in North Brabrant, where a mob collected and broke the windows in several of the houses, and committed other outrages. The demonstrations became so threatening that the town authorities found it necessary to call upon the military to suppress the riot. Upon the appearance of the troops the mob dispersed, but several persons had been injured before quiet was restored. The cause of the outbreak is supposed to be dissatisfaction with the ministry.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 4.—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in financial circles because of the absence of the New York city loan from the official quotations in the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, April 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will return from the continent in June.

The strike of the London compositors has proved successful. Their demands for increase of wages and limitation of a day's work to nine hours have been conceded by one-hundred and fifty-two firms.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—Among the conspicuous honors received by Mr. Motley during the tercentenary anniversary of Dutch Independence was the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the famous University of Leyden.

MADRID, April 4.—Official returns of the elections for the Cortes show that in the electoral colleges chosen the ministerialists have 3,554 presidents and that many secretaries, and the coalitionists 1,032 presidents and 7,484 secretaries.

BRUSSELLS, April 4.—The Rinderpest has wholly disappeared from Belgium.

PARIS, April 4.—Count Arnim, German Minister, has returned to this city.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 4.—The steamship Italy, from Batavia, has arrived.

The Money Markets.

LONDON, April 4, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s, 92, 92¾; do 65, 94; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾. The decline in the Bank of England has decreased £477,000; the rate of discount has been advanced ½, and it is now 3½.

PARIS, April 4.—Rentes 59f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11 9-16d; sales of the week 12s 7d. Flour 3 cents 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Lard 40s 3d.

ANTWERP, April 4.—Petroleum 44¾ francs.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

Price of Nails and Spikes Put Up.

NEW YORK, April 4.—At a meeting of the nail and spike manufactures of the Atlantic States it was agreed to advance the price fifty cents per keg.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1872.

THE READING ROAD AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Reading Railroad Company yesterday refused to have their stock registered in New York, as required by the Stock Exchange, but will deposit a statement with their transfer agents. The governing committee of the Exchange notified the Reading Company that if they did not establish an office in New York on or before Wednesday, 10th inst., they would strike the stock from the list of stocks dealt in at the Exchange.

THE PUBLISHERS' BOARD OF TRADE

Adjourned to-day after electing for the ensuing year Henry Wilson, of New York, President; O. J. Wilson, of Cincinnati, Vice President; J. A. C. Barnes, of New York, Secretary; C. C. Woolworth, Treasurer. The rates for the introduction of school books throughout the United States were fixed at one-third discount from retail.

FUNERAL OF PROF. MORSE.

The arrangements for the funeral of Prof. Morse are completed. At ten to-morrow the body, inclosed in a heavy rosewood casket, will be taken from his late residence, No. 5 West Twenty-second street, to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, where the funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Adams. The National Academy of Design have adopted resolutions of respect and to attend the funeral. The eldermen and assistant aldermen have done likewise, as have the city Council of Brooklyn and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Among the deaths from small-pox to-day was that of a man who was so much terrified at the idea of the disease that he was frightened to death on the appearance of the eruption.

ALL SORTS OF NEWS.

The foreign witness who was to identify Carl Vogt was in Court to-day, but did not testify, owing to the failure to obtain an interpreter in the French language.

In consequence of the Court of Appeals deciding the Court of Special Sessions illegal, that body did no business to-day, but adjourned to Saturday. The number of prisoners who may be released by the decision is about four hundred.

Senator John Sherman was in the city today.

The body found in a Roosevelt street alley way proves to be that of Charles Williams, a sailor. He is tolerably certain that two or more men were concerned in the crime, and it is believed the murder was committed some distance from the place where the body was found.

The Bureau of Combustibles are waging a relentless war against the violators of the law regulating the sale of kerosene oil.

Dr. Louis Dohme was bailed to bail to answer a charge of concealing a case of small-pox.

John McBride was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $250 for an attempt to abduct a child.

John F. Whittaker, a journalist, died to-day from injuries sustained yesterday by being run over by a street car.

Eleven cases of small-pox and five deaths.

Rev. Mr. Cuyler leaves in May to attend the General Assemblies and Synods of the English and Scotch Presbyterian churches.

The Brooklyn health officials have discovered forty cases of small-pox in one block on Sixth avenue, Gowanus.

A professor of music, C. Hatch Smith, was painfully wounded in Cumberland street Brooklyn, to-day, by a shot from a supposed air gun, probably intended for a painter at work close by. The boss painters have in a body requested the Mayor to protect their workmen against the strikers.

J. Hutchinson died in Brooklyn to-day, aged 106.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department Nevins, of Brooklyn, on trial on a charge of assault on a challenger at the polls on election day.

Robert Seymour, of Williamsburg, who has been missing for six weeks, has returned home. He reports that he was drugged, shipped as a sailor for a whaling voyage, and with three companions who refused to remain aboard, were put ashore in a small boat at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

John L. Brown, contractor for cleaning the streets, has retired from active management, appointing George Middleton manager of the work.

Application was made to-day for a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of persons convicted by the Court of Special Sessions. Judge Brady will determine the point to-morrow.

Senator Johnson caused great excitement in the New York Senate yesterday afternoon by the announcement of the names of Senators whom, he charged, were under the influence of Vanderbilt to defeat the *per rata* freight bill. Subsequently the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Secretary Boutwell's New Bill—National Banks Must Give Up Six Per Cent. Bonds and Take Those Bearing a Lower Rate of Interest—Redemption of Bonds in London.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The following bill, introduced in the House by Mr. Dawes to-day, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, embraces the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, which he explained before the committee yesterday:

Be it enacted, &c., That any national banking association which shall have deposited bonds with the Treasurer of the United States for the security of its circulation, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved 3d June, 1864," and of the several acts amendatory thereof, may, on or before the first day of January, 1873, in lieu of the bonds so deposited, deposit bonds authorized by act approved 14th July 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt in equal amounts of each of several classes of bonds authorized by said act;" provided, however, that any bank which shall have deposited bonds with the Treasurer of the United States previous to the passage of this act, may subscribe for and deposit an equal amount of each of said several classes of bonds for any sum additional which may be required as security for the circulation of such bank.

SEC. 2. That if any banking association or associations shall neglect to deposit bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to the first section of this act, other banking associations may be organized in the State where any banking association or associations which shall have so neglected to make a deposit of bonds may be located, and such new associations shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of other banking associations organized under the act aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to call in the circulation of the banking associations so neglecting to deposit bonds as required in the first section of this act; and the circulation so-called in shall, on presentation to the bank issuing the same, be redeemed and forthwith returned to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be destroyed as provided in section 24th of the National Currency Act; and if any bank shall fail to return said circulating notes for destruction in thirty days after they shall have been redeemed, the bank so in default shall forfeit as a penalty therefor a sum equal to ten per cent. on the amount of notes redeemed, which penalty shall be retained by the Treasurer out of any interest due or to become due to said bank, and the circulation so called in shall be awarded to such new banking associations in conformity with existing laws.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to provide for the registry and transfer of the bonds of the loan issued under the act approved the 14th of July, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt in London, England, and for the payment in that city of interest on bonds issued under said act."

SEC. 4. That section 3 of the act entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870," be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the payment of the bonds issued by the hereby authorized, after the expiration of said several terms of ten, fifteen and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion, the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by dates and numbers, of the time of which intended payment or redemption he shall give notice. The Secretary shall give public notice, and interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to promote ship building and commercial interests of the United States. It provides for the payment of drawback equal to the duties paid on timber, metals and all other articles which may be imported and used in the construction or equipment of vessels of all kinds built in the United States and employed exclusively in trade with foreign countries, and in case any portion of material is used in the construction of such vessels, the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay a bounty equivalent to the duties imposed on similar material or articles of foreign manufacture when imported.

Mr. RAMSAY presented a petition of people of Minnesota for legislation for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Persia.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, declaring that Congress has heard with profound regret the death of Professor Morse, whose distinguished and varied abilities have contributed more than those of any other person to the development and progress of practical arts, that his purity in private life, his loftiness of scientific aim, his resolute faith in the truth, render it eminently proper that Representatives and Senators should solemnly testify to his worth and greatness.

Mr. WOOD made some remarks in eulogy of Professor Morse.

The House resumed the consideration of the Steamboat bill. The amendment of Mr. KERR, to substitute the liability sections of the act of 1851 for the forty-third section of this bill was rejected. That section was then modified. On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, the bill then passed.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to amend the national currency act. Referred.

The bill for the appointment of Commissioners of Shipping came up and was debated until the hour of adjournment. It will come up again to-morrow as unfinished business.

EMBROILED MEXICO.

Escape of Gen. Cortinas—Raid on Cattle Thieves by the Matamoras Authorities.

MATAMORAS, April 3.—General Cortina, after his defeat at Banquera, succeeded in evading the revolutionists in pursuit of him, and reached his headquarters at Reynosa yesterday with an escort of about ten men. Nothing else is reported to have reviewed his troops at Camargo, and marched out of that place towards Linares, to join the troops said to be gathering there to advance on the city, leaving only a small garrison to guard Camargo.

The Matamoras authorities have captured over one hundred head of stolen cattle, said to being crossed into Mexico, and caught six of the thieves, who were lodged in jail here. This is the second raid on cattle thieves by the authorities, who were very suddenly roused to a sense of their duty in consequence of the action of Congress. Eight prisoners captured from the revolutionists reached here to-day.

The Question of Amending the Ohio Temperance Law.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—The question of amending the temperance laws is still a question of great interest here. The liquor association of the State have a strong lobby force here all the time with well appointed headquarters, where members of the Legislature are always made welcome. A large delegation of business men were in the city last night, working for bills to amend the Adair law. They declare they will be satisfied if the law is so amended as to require notice to be given before suit for damages can be brought. They say the Adair law has already had a very depressing effect on their business, and if the law is not amended at the present session the Senate Committee on Temperance, after a full consideration of the bill, which proposed to amend the law so as to require notice, have decided to report it back, and recommend the indefinite postponement. This report will no doubt call up a warm discussion, and a motion to agree with the committee's report will test the question how the Senate stands. If the whole question of amending the Adair law Both Houses will adjourn to-morrow morning until next Tuesday.

More of the Earthquake in California—Remarkable Effects.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Advices from Lone Pine to Friday last say that shocks still continue, though less violent. Four more deaths of injured parties are reported. Owens Lake has risen four feet and Owens river shrunken to one-half its usual volume. A new creek is running where formerly was dry land. While a family of five were being buried a shock filled the grave with earth and sunk the ground on which the party were standing four feet. The San Diego county springs, which were wholly or partially dried by an earthquake fifteen years since, have broken out afresh.

Hostilities Against the Apaches Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The following is the official order under which General Crook suspended operations against the Apaches in Arizona, the issuing of which was denied in Congress:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 21.—The Adjutant General telegraphs me to prevent as far as possible a collision between the troops and the Indians in Arizona.

[Signed] J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

Fire in Putnam, Ohio—Loss $10,000.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—A special to the *Gazette* from Zanesville this evening says a fire this morning in Putnam destroyed a store and four other small houses belonging to Isaac Steirs. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the House, Columbus, $4,500 divided between the Amazon of Cincinnati and several Eastern companies.

Congressmen Sargent, Houghton and Coughlin were denounced and burned in effigy in San Francisco Wednesday night for their connection with the Yerba Boena Island scheme.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

UNIFORM TAX ON TOBACCO.

Another Big Job in the Senate.

Some Interesting Statements About Sales of Arms.

Peculiar Features of the Bowen-De Large Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1872.

The Tax on Tobacco.

Under pressure of New York middlemen and Southern manufactures, the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, by one majority, decided to make the tax on tobacco uniform at twenty cents per pound. Taking the crop of tobacco for the present year at one hundred million pounds, which is the usual estimate, this decision, if sustained by the House, will reduce the revenue from this source about ten millions of dollars. But of this action there is no probability. The smoking tobacco manufacturers insist that the tax on the article in this shape should not be increased, which the present plan contemplates. This influence will endeavor to so amend the proposition when it comes to the House as to reduce the rate to sixteen cents, which figures they have always adopted. Those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject state that neither of these propositions will meet with any considerable favor. The consolidation of all taxes on whisky is the next question to come before the committee. The movement is to abolish the bonded warehouse system, which has been suggested by both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Big Job in the Senate.

The Senate has been engaged for two days on a job of unusual proportions, even for the Senate. The proposition was to indorse the act of the Legislature of this district in authorizing a loan of six hundred thousand dollars to the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad, a road engineered by a noted lobbyist, and whose president has been an active member of the Washington lobby for years. After the vote of the District ratifying the loan, the Legislature, believing it had been imposed upon, actually passed an act to repeal it, but before it was signed another the road had any charter or legal organization. Leading officers of the district Government have been interested in the road began or ended. One of the largest and most notorious lobbies Washington can furnish has been in attendance in the Senate ante-rooms during the consideration of the bill. Its called supporters have been Nye, Stewart, Pomeroy, Carpenter and Lewis. Mr. Edwards led the opposition, and received active support from Harlan. It passed both the Senate and House. The bill as finally passed, twenty-eight to nineteen, pretty effectually defeated the lobby by amendments and provisions that the bill will be promptly laid on the table in the House.

The Arms Investigation.

In the Senate arms investigation Gen. Rufus Ingalls, on cross-examination, testified that he owned five thousand dollars stock of the Remington Arms Company from 1866 to a period subsequent to January, 1871. He had not received profit from it, and had sold it to Col. Squires, of that company. He did not know of any officers benefited by these sales of arms. Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, now Vice President of Colt's Arms Company, testified that Poultney, of the firm that bought the navy Remingtons for Remington & Sons of the Navy Department, had told him he paid ten thousand dollars to A. W. Markley, of Camden, N. J., to arrange this sale with the Navy Department. General Franklin also testified of an arrangement known to General Dyer and all officers of the Ordnance Department concerned, by which the Remington arms should be used to chase nine Gatling guns, six barrels each, from Watervliet Arsenal in the winter of 1870, on the ground that they could believe there was one of the same number of Gatling improved guns of ten barrels each. The arrangement was consummated and the guns Remington guns and all other parts which went to them, imported and used in the construction or equipment of vessels of all kinds built in the United States and employed exclusively in trade with foreign countries, and in case any portion of material is used in the construction of such vessels, the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay a bounty equivalent to the duties imposed on similar material or articles of foreign manufacture when imported.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, declaring that Congress has heard with profound regret the death of Professor Morse, whose distinguished and varied abilities have contributed more than those of any other person to the development and progress of practical arts, that his purity in private life, his loftiness of scientific aim, his resolute faith in the truth, render it eminently proper that Representatives and Senators should solemnly testify to his worth and greatness.

Mr. WOOD made some remarks in eulogy of Professor Morse.

The House resumed the consideration of the Steamboat bill. The amendment of Mr. KERR, to substitute the liability sections of the act of 1851 for the forty-third section of this bill was rejected. That section was then modified. On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, the bill then passed.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to amend the national currency act. Referred.

The bill for the appointment of Commissioners of Shipping came up and was debated until the hour of adjournment. It will come up again to-morrow as unfinished business.

EMBROILED MEXICO.

Escape of Gen. Cortinas—Raid on Cattle Thieves by the Matamoras Authorities.

MATAMORAS, April 3.—General Cortina, after his defeat at Banquera, succeeded in evading the revolutionists in pursuit of him, and reached his headquarters at Reynosa yesterday with an escort of about ten men. Nothing else is reported to have reviewed his troops at Camargo, and marched out of that place towards Linares, to join the troops said to be gathering there to advance on the city, leaving only a small garrison to guard Camargo.

The Matamoras authorities have captured over one hundred head of stolen cattle, said to being crossed into Mexico, and caught six of the thieves, who were lodged in jail here. This is the second raid on cattle thieves by the authorities, who were very suddenly roused to a sense of their duty in consequence of the action of Congress. Eight prisoners captured from the revolutionists reached here to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872.

REMEMBERED.

The President returned to Washington in the early train this morning, and to-day signed the following acts of Congress, viz.: An act to provide for reporting and printing Congressional debates; an act to enable honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands.

GEN. INGALLS BEFORE THE ARMS COMMITTEE.

The Senate Arms Committee this morning examined General Rufus Ingalls. He testified that Remington told him that in consequence of the State have a strong lobby force here all the time with well appointed headquarters, where members of the Legislature are always made welcome. A large delegation of business men were in the city last night, working for bills to amend the Adair law. They declare they will be satisfied if the law is so amended as to require notice to be given before suit for damages can be brought. They say the Adair law has already had a very depressing effect on their business, and if the law is not amended at the present session the Senate Committee on Temperance, after a full consideration of the bill, which proposed to amend the law so as to require notice, have decided to report it back, and recommend the indefinite postponement. This report will no doubt call up a warm discussion, and a motion to agree with the committee's report will test the question how the Senate stands. If the whole question of amending the Adair law Both Houses will adjourn to-morrow morning until next Tuesday.

More of the Earthquake in California—Remarkable Effects.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Advices from Lone Pine to Friday last say that shocks still continue, though less violent. Four more deaths of injured parties are reported. Owens Lake has risen four feet and Owens river shrunken to one-half its usual volume. A new creek is running where formerly was dry land. While a family of five were being buried a shock filled the grave with earth and sunk the ground on which the party were standing four feet. The San Diego county springs, which were wholly or partially dried by an earthquake fifteen years since, have broken out afresh.

Hostilities Against the Apaches Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The following is the official order under which General Crook suspended operations against the Apaches in Arizona, the issuing of which was denied in Congress:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 21.—The Adjutant General telegraphs me to prevent as far as possible a collision between the troops and the Indians in Arizona.

[Signed] J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

Fire in Putnam, Ohio—Loss $10,000.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—A special to the *Gazette* from Zanesville this evening says a fire this morning in Putnam destroyed a store and four other small houses belonging to Isaac Steirs. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the House, Columbus, $4,500 divided between the Amazon of Cincinnati and several Eastern companies.

Congressmen Sargent, Houghton and Coughlin were denounced and burned in effigy in San Francisco Wednesday night for their connection with the Yerba Boena Island scheme.

ble of the ten thousand rifles heretofore spoken of in testimony before the committee. The witness testified at some length about nine Gatling guns. He had an interview with either Remington or Smoot or Squires in December, 1870, on that subject. The guns were turned over to the Colt Company from Watervleit arsenal, and the Colt Company received instructions from Remington to alter them. The Company accordingly made the alterations and improvements, and sent the guns to the Remingtons in New York. Witness said he had direct correspondence with General Dyer, and it was understood these nine guns at Watervliet were to be turned over to the Colt Company, and the Company in return were to give the United States nine other Gatling guns of a better quality. This arrangement was carried into effect. Adjourned until Monday.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS DUTY FREE.

The Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Fenton, who made an adverse report from the Finance Committee, indefinitely postponed the House bill providing for the free admission of animals specially imported for breeding purposes only from the Dominion of Canada. The adverse report of the Committee, however, was made in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the existing law authorizing the admission of animals specially imported for breeding purposes free of duty from beyond the seas will be considered by the Department as authorizing the admission of animals for breeding purposes from any foreign country, and therefore the passage of the House bill above mentioned is not necessary.

CRESWELL EXONERATED.

Gen. Farnsworth made a report from the Postal Committee in the matter of the investigation of the system of letting contracts in the Postoffice Department, completely exonerating Gen. Creswell from all charges against him. The report is signed by Farnsworth, Porter, Tyner, Twichell, Twill and Houghton. The minority of the Committee will present their views in a few days.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Shaw.

TRIAL OF CAPT. HOUGHTON FOR INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

The first indictment in this county for murder through criminal neglect, under the act of March 23, 1865, was tried in this Court yesterday. It was that of the Commonwealth vs. Frederick Houghton, Captain of the Monongahela river packet Elizabeth. The defendant was indicted for causing the death of David M. Scott, a child, and son of Captain Thomas Scott. On the fifth of December last, the child, accompanied by its parents, took passage on the steamer Elizabeth for the purpose of reaching their home above McKeesport. When the boat neared McKeesport, the child was missed, and a search instituted. It was found that a small gate in the guards, on the starboard side of the boat was gone, and it was suspected that the child had fallen overboard. Early next morning the body of the child, and near it the gate from the boat, was found floating in the river near Saltsburg. It was alleged that the gate had been insecure for a long time, and as the defendant was in command of the boat, it was charged that he was responsible for the death which resulted. When the case was called up, Messrs. Marshall and Penney, counsel for the defendant, moved to quash the first and second counts of the indictment, but the Court overruled the motion.

District Attorney Bayne then opened the case for the Commonwealth and called a witness who testified that the gate had been unsafe for some time; that it had been used for the convenience of passengers getting on and off the locks; that the hinges had been broken, and that instead of putting on new hinges, the gate had been insecurely nailed up. Several ladies testified for the defense who testified the gate was secure, as they had tried it only a short time before the child was drowned. On cross-examination one of them said that her little girl was playing by the side of the deceased at the gate, and thinking it might be unsafe she had tested it and found it secure.

The District Attorney in his argument to the jury said that the fact which would have been shown to be in command of the boat was bound under the law to see that the boat was entirely safe, and that he failed to do so was clearly guilty of a misdemeanor under the law. Judge Stowe, in charging the jury, declined to affirm the position of the District Attorney, and said that the Commonwealth must establish the fact that the attention of the Captain had been called to the insecure condition of the gate, and that he then failed to have the necessary repairs made, before he could be held responsible.

Under this charge the jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

James Smith was indicted for the larceny of a coat, vest and handkerchief from Henry Simmons. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Beatty, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, plead guilty to two indictments for selling liquor to minors, and was fined $50 on each day. The District Attorney was allowed to enter a nolle pros. as to three other indictments against the same individual upon the payment of costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.
Commonwealth vs.

Richard Manuel.	George Brown.
John Rowe.	Joseph Higgins.
Martin Kearney.	Frank Limegrover.
Thomas Burns.	John Barley.
Mary McClafferty.	Anthony Clark.
Roger Corbett,	Michael Quinn.
David Loyd et al.	John Frank.
George Fiedler.	Howell K. Jones.
Robert Barnett.	Matthew Ott et al.
John Martin.	Robert Eberhart.
John L. Gribin.	Jos. Witmer.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Wm. Renne vs. Jones and Laughlins, verdict for plaintiffs $250.

Jacob Daniel vs. Jones & Laughlins. Action to recover damage sustained by plaintiff by the unskilful mining of coal. On trial before Judge Hampton.

In the case of

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1872.

IRON was yesterday advanced three-tenths per pound on all sizes, making the card rates four and eight-tenths. The price of nails was also increased twenty-five cents per keg.

THE coal merchants of Pittsburgh have sent off, by the present rise, seven million five hundred and three thousand bushels of coal for the lower markets. The total amount shipped since the first of January is fifteen million six hundred and fifty-two thousand bushels.

THE unanimous nomination of Hon. GEO. H. ANDERSON, as Speaker of the Senate, by the Republican caucus of that body, is a deserved compliment to a worthy and efficient member. Senator ANDERSON, during his two years' service, has made a good record, and is now one of the most active and influential members of the Legislature. Should he be chosen to preside over the next session, he will no doubt do credit to himself and honor to the party which he represents.

THE recent comparative statement of the finances of this country and Great Britain, published by the Treasury Department, shows that, while the receipts of the two Governments are nearly equal, the British Government expends eighty-five million dollars more than the United States Government, and that the British debt is also far larger than ours. This speaks well for the general integrity and economy with which the vast concerns of the Government are conducted.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Executive Committee of the Petroleum Producers' Union asserts that "the South Improvement Company has addressed a private circular to the managers of all Western and Southern railways to meet at Cleveland for the purpose of arranging a schedule for the transportation of live stock to the seaboard." It is stated that the chartered powers of the monopoly are without limit, and that its next attempt will be to monopolize the carriage of cotton, lumber, iron and breadstuffs. In addition to the charter of the South Improvement Company, recently repealed, there are nine other similar charters, which, it is alleged, can be used for carrying forward schemes similar to that attempted in the oil region.

THE Committee of Ways and Means is reported to be working with great diligence, and it is thought will be ready to report its bill next Monday, the object being to avoid inroads into its operations by piecemeal bills passed under suspension of the rules. There is therefore some slight hope that a tariff measure may pass before the close of the session, although—with the possible exception of tea and coffee, should those articles be placed on the free list, as it is to be hoped they may be—its provisions will not be likely to take effect before autumn. But anything is better than the present suspense. Pass the measure, and discuss the question of the relative rights of the two Houses afterwards. But put the interests of the people in the foreground, where they belong.

THE other day we expressed the hope that Congress would refuse further to extend the patent on the Wilson Sewing Machine "feed," on the ground that the inventor and those immediately interested with him had already been sufficiently remunerated, and that the people were now entitled to some consideration in the matter. On similar principles it is to be hoped that the same body will refuse to extend the patent for making white paper from straw, which has just expired by its own limitation, and which it is now sought to induce Congress to renew. Aside from the doubtful validity of the patent itself—said to have been shared by the ex-Commissioner of patents, who refused, on application, to grant a renewal—the proprietors have been handsomely recompensed during the time that it has run, and there is no reason whatever why the burden should again be imposed on the paper manufacturers, and the press and business of the country.

RELATIVE to Lord GRANVILLE'S second dispatch concerning the Alabama claims, there is said to be a strongly entertained opinion among Cabinet members at Washington that the principal purpose of the British Minister in the correspondence is to bridge over the interval between now and the fifteenth of June—the date on which the Geneva Arbitrators meet—in order to placate the opposition, and that at the last moment they will allow the arbitration to proceed, on the assumption that the indirect claims will be disallowed, since the very first question which will confront the arbitrators will be that of jurisdiction, which has thus been raised. In the meantime the case is being busily carried forward by counsel on both sides. The only penalty required for the filing of the replications before the Geneva Board by the fifteenth of the present month, after which two months more are allowed for preparation of the arguments, which the arbitrators assemble to hear on the date above mentioned.

THE lesson taught by the result of the late Cincinnati election should be heeded by every Republican in the country. That city has a clear Republican majority of from three to four thousand, yet the Democracy carried the election by an average majority of two thousand, in a vote of two-thirds of the total vote of the city. The local Republican papers assign as the reason of this result, disgust at the nomination made for Judges by the Republican Convention. "The Republican party is made up of men who cannot be fooled with," the Cincinnati *Gazette* truly says; and the remark is just as true of other States and cities as of Ohio and Cincinnati. The spirit of reform is everywhere abroad, and party managers all over the country should understand that obnoxious nominations will not go down with the people. Considerations of discipline are something, but the requirements of integrity and efficiency are more. The Republican party is nowhere in a condition to assume unnecessary risks. Every ticket to be nominated this summer, municipal, county or State, should be composed of the best material. So far as the State nominations to be made at Harrisburg next week are concerned, we are satisfied that none but honest and capable men will be brought forward. It is to be hoped that the same wise action may everywhere prevail. If it does, a handsome victory may reasonably be looked for. But only if so.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction is expressed in some quarters at the peremptory action of the Government in notifying the trespassers on the lands of the Osage Indians in the Indian Territory that they must remove from the reservation, and directing the military commander of the district to see that the order is carried out forthwith. There does not seem to be any valid ground of complaint. The tribe in question had a reservation in Kansas guaranteed to them in perpetuity by the Government, but which, during the administration of President Johnson, was allowed to be overrun by squatters in contravention of the treaty. These Indians had many farms, and in a number of ways had made considerable progress in civilization; but the white settlers so far outnumbered them, and were so greedy for the possession of their lands, that Congress was induced to pass an act for the removal of the Osages, with their own consent, to a new reservation in the Indian Territory. This consent was obtained and the removal effected; but it now appears that the same squatters—a considerable portion of whom were members of PRICE'S rebel army—embolded by their former successes, have supposed of their property originally acquired by trespass, and followed the Indians to their new home to repeat the same wrong, and this notwithstanding the distinct and emphatic warning of the Government that it would not be permitted. These Indians, in addition to the guarantees of the acts of Congress for the protection of the Indian Territory against settlement by whites, own their lands by right of purchase, and have the same claim to be protected in possession as any farmer in Missiouri or Kansas. So far, therefore, from the proceedings of the authorities being tyrannical or high-handed, the Government would be culpably remiss in its duty did it not interfere to prevent the consummation of these land grabbers' covetous and illegal designs.

THE Missouri Legislature has again extended the limits of St. Louis, so as to give the city ten or twelve thousand more inhabitants. The extension is on the western and northern sides of the city. The policy of consolidating outlying boroughs and suburban populations, has now been adopted by nearly all the leading cities of the country, and those which have been the longest consolidated are the best pleased with the results. It stands to reason that the duplication or multiplication of mayors, treasurers, engineers, collectors, comptrollers, and all the paraphernalia of a municipal government, in localities where one set would answer every purpose, is more than useless. The duplication of town halls, water works, etc., is equally unnecessary. What would be thought of a proposition to divide the city of Pittsburgh into three or four municipalities? And yet such a suggestion would be hardly less absurd than to keep up the now existing corporation divisions in a community so homogeneous in all their social and business interests as that which surrounds the original Pittsburgh. In all the cities which have been consolidated, the plan at first developed active opposition in the smaller municipalities, led by the office holders and their successors in expectancy, and backed by the owners of large plots of unimproved real estate. These elements, contending for immediate personal advantages, were of course united and active; but as the people came to understand the true merits of the question, the opposition gradually lost its influence, and the measures for the general benefit prevailed. The act of the Legislature for the consolidation of the South Side boroughs with Pittsburgh was eminently proper. Pennsylvania contains within her limits the second in population and the first in manufacturing productiveness of the great seaboard cities of the Union. With all that is properly Pittsburgh consolidated into one municipality, the day is not far distant when our great State may also claim to have the first in manufactures and the third in population of all the great cities of the interior.

GERMANS AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Though well aware of the force of "the national vanity of born Americans," we are quite sure that our neighbor, the *Freiheits Freund*, overrates it in assuming any reluctance on their part to allow the Germans all due credit for any inventions they can justly claim. The merits of Professor MORSE in connection with the electro-magnetic telegraph are, we fancy, so well defined, so clearly understood, and so fully recognized, not only by his countrymen, but by foreigners, that they can never in future be successfully questioned. Indeed, the *Press* at states them in a manner which could hardly be improved. Professor MORSE was not a great investigator in science, and he made no scientific discovery. The natural laws upon which he founded his invention were brought to light by a succession of explorers whose labors are less familiarly known than their names. Even their fame, that of OERSTED and FARADAY, for example, so far as popular appreciation constitutes fame, bears no proportion to the magnitude and splendor of their discoveries, as evinced in the useful results derived from them by practical men. Professor MORSE may not have been the first to think of the feasibility of making recent discoveries in electricity and magnetism subservient to the transmission of intelligence, and it is certain that during the years in which he was employed in working out his invention, the same subject was occupying the minds of many men in England, Germany and the United States. But, undoubtedly, to MORSE belongs the credit of "having solved the problem of the general practical application of the new means of communication." This is the conclusion finally arrived at by competent inquirers belonging to each of the nationalities having claim to recognition in connection with the invention. While many able men in several countries were laboring with the same object in view, "it was reserved for MORSE to combine the results of many fragmentary and unsuccessful attempts, and put them, after years of trial, to a practical use." On its own merits MORSE'S method has forced its way everywhere, so that when the German Railway Congress of 1851 resolved to use only the MORSE method, the Congress merely followed the counsel of STEINHEIL himself, whose improvement upon the invention of Professors WEBER and GAUSS is referred to by our contemporary in support of the German claim. In view of these facts, with which the *Freund* appears to be familiar, it is difficult to perceive wherein Americans assert too much for their own nationality, or fail in recognition towards any other, by honoring MORSE as the inventor of the electric telegraph. The mass of the people, looking only at grand practical results, naturally give their gratitude and plaudits to the man to whose enthusiasm, patience and ingenuity such results may be most directly and obviously referred. On the grounds of utility and good example the practice is quite defensible, and indeed commendable, as being well adapted to stimulate and encourage the spirit of invention, while it certainly neither involves nor implies more injustice than the practice universally approved of conferring honors on the chief of an army or an expedition for services mainly rendered by his subordinates. In the present state of intelligence, even in the most enlightened nations, it is only the few who learn and are accustomed to discriminate between popular impressions and scientific realities, so as in every instance to assign to the worker and the inventor no more than their due recompense of praise. Among this select and limited class, a class relatively more numerous, however, in the United States than in any other country, our contemporary would find on inquiry a satisfactory number of persons well informed concerning the obligations which the world owes to Germany for the great discoveries of its sons, and ready enough to acknowledge them.

Familiar with the entire history of the electric telegraph, they are, of course, well acquainted with the researches and inventions of those German sages who in the years between 1820 and 1840 so nearly achieved the grand result. But they are aware that English-men also were busy at the same time in the same direction, with a degree of success which makes it difficult to decide to which of the two nationalities the greater measure of credit is due. Taking account of the discoveries of FRANKLIN in old time and of the more recent discoveries of Professor HENRY in the field of magnetism, the American may with a shadow of a right think that his nationality can justly assert rather more than an equal share in whatever credit is the outcome of Professor MORSE'S brilliant invention.

Other inventions which our contemporary, the *Freund*, claims for the Germans, and which, it seems, Americans do not allow them, are the arts of printing and lithography, gunpowder, etc. In reference to printing and powder, as the admitted antiquity of both inventions puts international rivalry out of the question, we are able to imagine no improper motive which might prompt a Yankee to question well established truth. True, it has become fashionable in some quarters to trace both printing and gunpowder to the Chinese, a speculation of German origin, we believe; but the first ten Americans the *Freund* chooses to question, will probably give his compatriots credit for both the inventions referred to. When the *Freund* goes on quietly to claim the sewing machine as a German invention, we cannot help crying halt! Be sure it is admitted that the Americans have greatly improved and utilized the contrivance; but this is not enough. A most respectable German authority now before us asserts that "the first sewing machine having any essential resemblance to those now in use was the machine invented by the Englishmen BESSER and GIBBONS, 1844, and by the American ELIAS HOWE, 1845." Thus it appears that the old German machine was and always remained purely ideal. Lithography is theirs without dispute, we believe. But the Germans can afford to surrender this or indeed all the inventions named, and yet still have enough to secure for them a pre-eminent place in the intellectual history of the world.

ON THE eve of the Connecticut election ex-Governor ENGLISH, in conversation with a friend, expressed his opinion that the Cincinnati Convention would depend on its result. In the event of a Democratic victory he predicted that the Liberal Republicans would boldly cross the Rubicon; while, if the Republican party was successful, the Democrats would give up the contest and retire again within their own party lines. Affairs tend to establish the correctness of these conclusions. There can be no doubt that on the Democratic side the canvass was shaped with express reference to the Liberal Republican vote. Indeed, the New York *World* says that the platform was almost a word-for-word copy of that Missouri Liberal platform, adopted for the special purpose "of winning the Liberal Republicans to support Mr. HUBBARD." Somewhat ingubriously, it adds: "It is evident now that the Democratic party would have made a better show if it had offered no concessions." The New York *Citizen* arrives at similar conclusions, and urges the nomination of a distinctive Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with Gen. HANCOCK as the man. Except as to the nominees, other Democratic papers take like views of the situation, arguing that the illustrations afforded by New Hampshire and Connecticut completely demonstrate the fallaciousness of the hope that a coalition with the Liberal Republicans will, in the national campaign, increase the chances of success. The Springfield *Republican*—a far-sighted, out-spoken anti-GRANT Republican newspaper—discerns with equal clearness the drift and tendency of events; for, referring to the Connecticut campaign, it says that the voters could not "hit Grant without giving strength and impudence to the Democratic party, and this is the last thing that people who wish for reformed parties and improved politics can or should consent to do," a remark which will apply with equal force and pertinency to the broader field of battle on which the parties are about entering. It is not probable that the Democracy will indorse the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, should it make a nomination, unless that body so attaches the Democrats to their ticket as to throw the balances of power into the hands of the latter, which it is by no means likely to do; since if the leaders of the movement are sincere in their expressions of desire for reform, they are divided from the Democracy by a far deeper and wider gulf than any which exists between themselves and the strongest supporters of the administration. Moreover, it is neither the politicians at Washington nor those who will assemble at Cincinnati, but the people of the country, at their own homes and firesides, who constitute the real ultimate power, and to whose decision, whatever it may be, all parties and aspirants will have to bow. Thus far it is evident they are preponderantly in favor of the renomination of President GRANT. They rate at their true worth the bitter personal feelings which have of late had such active play; they care nothing for the mere tricks and catchwords of party—are intelligent, unbiassed, impartial and steadfast—and will act for the welfare of their whole country rather than for the interest or advancement of this man or that, except as he has deserved meritoriously at their hands.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Probably nine-tenths of the people that cherish stomachic snakes and lizards are like the old man who died the other day in Pittsfield, Mass. He fancied for forty years that he held that lizard, and now a *post-mortem* reveals a simple case of chronic inflammation, accompanied with enlargement of the heart.

The English sparrows were imported this spring into Rochester, N. Y., and one of them has been killed by a wretched boy. The weight of journalistic wrath and objurgation showered on that youthful miscreant's head would have crushed a man.

The Michigan lumbermen having carried their point in the matter of the Chicago relief bill, will now promptly come forward and fulfill their promise to sell 50,000,000 feet of lumber at $1 per thousand below the prices that prevailed before the fire.

On Monday a man named Kerwin was arrested in Chicago for stealing agne pills from a drug store. In pursuance of the right to be tried by a jury of his peers, he might legally insist on a panel composed of persons either suffering from or with vivid experiences of a smart spell of chills.

Saturday night last a family in New London, Conn., were roused from fitful slumber by horrid sounds of burglars having a lively time in their front parlor. The mates of that family, well armed, descended on the reckless intruders and discovered the cause of their alarm in a large and enthusiastic Thomas cat, which was paying its addresses to the female domestic pet of the house.

The friends of Charles Vollman—who died at Hoboken, N. J., last Sunday, from loss of blood supervening on the extraction of five teeth—sought to save his life by the process of transfusion. Ten ounces of blood from each of them was conveyed into the veins of the dying man, but its vitalizing power was not sufficient to save him.

It was Wadsworth, who exclaimed,

"My heart leaps up, when I behold
"A rainbow in the sky."

And what a chronic palpitation this highly respectable poet would have had, if he had lived at Santa Cruz, Cal., where there were recently no less than forty-one rainbows in a single day!

Fishermen from the Georges's banks are arriving at New England ports from their second trips. About twenty vessels arrived last week, averaging good fares, a considerable portion of which was sold fresh to supply the market at good prices. The vessels report very severe weather on the banks the past fortnight.

Maine papers say that the shipment of boots and shoes from Auburn and Lewiston, the past week, were 1,393 cases. The shipments of the month have been heavy and steady, averaging 1,350 cases per week, which is the heaviest weekly production in any month of Auburn shoe history.

There are no Monday morning papers in Vienna, because the printers won't work on Sundays. Beer and not religious scruple is at the bottom of it.

The Chicago *Post* is exasperated at the constantly cropping up item, about "the Chicago newsboy, who can draw his check for $800," and madly exclaims: "Any newsboy can draw his check for $800, or $9,000, or $800,000, if he knows how to do it."

Ladies' paper skirts are the last novelty in the clothes line. They cut up well for rough writing purposes when not worn too long.

Light breakfasts are becoming fashionable. Gutta-percha steaks and leather waffles are no longer considered the best early morning remedy for dyspepsia.

Terre Haute is troubled to know what is to be done about the Wabash river. A local paper says there is not enough water in it "to carry on her heaving bosom the products of the rich soil of Eastern Indiana and Western Illinois." Genius is required to infuse "gush" like that into commercial itemizing.

A company has paid $50,000 for the privilege of boring and raising oil on lands of the Chickasaw Nation, north of Texas and west of Arkansas.

The other day a Milwaukee cow was scared to death at the sight of a steam fire engine, and now a Milwaukee child has met with a like catastrophe from the awful sound of a mill into which she had suddenly run.

The silver production in Nevada for 1871 foots up $22,000,000, of which the Comstock Mine furnishes $11,000,000, the Pioche $4,000,000 and the Eureka $2,000,000.

Theodore Tilton's *Golden Age* is not surprised that the Japanese fail to take kindly to native Christians, and goes on to say: "We should not be specially proud of the Christians who turned Buddhists or Mohammedans, though we might not scratch their eyes out or throw them into ponds. But that is the way Christians used to deal with heretics."

Philadelphia hotel-keepers try to evade the liquor law by letting one of their waiters run the bar on Sunday and take the risks and profits of the speculation.

An enterprising party from Suffolk, Va., have taken up land in the Chickshaw Nation, Indian Territory, for the purpose of sinking oil wells, and mining for iron, copper and coal.

Scandal has arisen on account of the misbehavior of certain missionaries at Yokohama in Japan, and the native priests are improving the occasion to dissuade their flocks from straying into the forbidden paths of Christianity.

PERSONAL.

Joshua Addeman, elected Republican Secretary of State in Rhode Island on Tuesday, is law partner of George Bliss, who ran for Attorney General on the Democratic ticket. So the firm had a sure thing whichever way the election went.

Father Brady, late priest of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church, at Greenpoint, N. Y., died without a will, and leaving behind an estate valued at more than $300,000.

Mr. Hagg, of Vermont, one of the clerks of Congress, is thought by the Boston *Globe* to be the handsomest among his fellows. It says he is a "distinguished blonde, tall and ornamental, whose clear, full voice and manly appearance attract the ladies who frequent the Senate galleries."

Mr. W. C. Loring, captain of the Harvard boat crew, has met with an accident which will prevent his rowing in the University race this year. A similar mishap befel the captain of the Oxford crew in England, only a week before the late University race there.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth's Sunday sermons in New York are crowded no more, and the regular announcement of "standing room only" has been dispensed with. The sensation is over.

Mr. Carroll Dunham and Mrs. Henry D. Paine are going to play at editors for ten days, with a journal to be issued for the benefit of the Fair of the Homœopathic Surgical Hospital in New York. Their venture is to be called the *similibus* and everybody is expected to *similize* it.

Rev. F. C. Ewer will be remembered as the ritualistic propounder of the conundrum: "Is Protestantism a Failure?" His successor in the rectorship of Christ Church, New York, has just attempted another startler on the same congregation. Instead of mounting into the little box pulpit, prepared for Episcopal preachers on the left of the chancel, to deliver his Easter sermon, he gave his discourse without-out notes, standing in front of the altar.

Col. Holloway, backed by Senator Morton, will, it is rumored, resume control of the Indianapolis *Journal*, Messrs. Fishback and Hasselman, the present editors, retiring to take an interest in the Missouri *Democrat*.

A Mrs. Wise has succeeded in having her name inscribed on the list of legal voters at St. Joseph, Mo., without any attempt at opposition or remonstrance on the part of the registrars.

Mr. Chaffee, of Ashford, Conn., hastaken the Hartford *Courant* constantly for sixty years, and that paper naturally thinks Chaffee as good as wheat for doing so.

Henri Rochefort is now on his way to a French penal settlement in the Pacific ocean, to which he has been sentenced for life. He will probably be pardoned in a few years, and it is undoubtedly best for France that he should be away from it until the government there gets settled and strong again. Rochefort could never have done any harm in this country, but in Paris he was a dangerous firebrand.

Count Von Beust told a Hungarian journalist the other day that, instead of amassing wealth since he had been Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, as people imagined, he was really a poorer man than when he accepted the office.

Bradlaugh, the British republican agitator, said in Glasgow, last Monday night, that "the crown was in the gift of the parliament and people," and his audience tumultuously hissed and hooted him down.

Sam Hildebrand, the Missouri outlaw, couldn't very well have been killed so tragically the other day as the reports make out. The St. Louis *Times*, which seems to know all about him, says he was in jail at Cincinnati a week after his death at Pinckneysville, Ill., was announced.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Honest Testimony from a Political Opponent.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* furnishes a bright example to the horde of his associates, whose whole time is spent in baying at Grant:

But your correspondent begs to refer to the President merely as a typical head of the party, and not the individual representative of any fraud, or job, or corruption. He had always entertained the belief of the President's personal integrity, and states furthermore that an investigation into his pecuniary affairs corroborate that belief. He does this specifically to justify his opinion, to do justice to a political adversary, and to correct an erroneous impression. The President has been and is possessed of this property, viz: $100,000 donated to him by the merchants of New York; a house in Philadelphia, $40,000, rented now at $2,400 per year; 640 acres of land near St. Louis, purchased, with all improvements, at less than $50,000; one-fourth of 120 acres of land situated near Chicago, $5,000; $5,000 stock in a Michigan iron company; his Long Branch residence, $80,000, and a small amount in Adams' Express and railroad shares. The bulk of this property was obtained through the gifts made to him by the New York merchants before he was elected President, the real estate presented to him in Philadelphia and in Washington, and the purchase of his St. Louis estate from his brother-in-law. It is not improper to state more specifically that the President's income, outside of his salary as President, is about $6,000 per year. I make these statements because it has been charged by Mr. Wendell Phillips that Gen. Grant was worth $700,000 or $800,000, and because I am satisfied that the statement is untrue. Perhaps it should be added to this that General Grant is anything but an extravagant man personally, and the story is told.

Pig Iron Production in the World in 1871.

The following is an approximate estimate of the whole production of pig iron in the world in 1871, in tons of 2,000 pounds. Great Britain, 6,500,000 tons; United States, 1,912,000 tons; France, 1,350,000 tons; German Zollverein, 1,250,000 tons; Belgium, 896,000 tons; Austria, 450,000 tons; Norway and Sweden, 280,000 tons; Russia, 330,000 tons; Italy, 75,000 tons; Spain, 72,000 tons; other countries, 200,000 tons; total, 13,315,000 tons. It will be observed that Great Britain produced about one-half of the pig iron made in the world.

THE Oil City *Register* of Saturday says: "For the success met with in destroying the power of the South Improvement Company, the people of the Oil Region are largely indebted to Thos. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Unless with his assent, no action on the same by the railroad companies could have been effected. His influence with the Pennsylvania Legislature has also been very beneficial to us in this matter. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a monopoly that we would gladly see dispensed with, yet its powers have ever been exercised to favor Pennsylvania interests, and to Thos. A. Scott is due credit for aiding so materially in the development of the mineral and other resources of our great Commonwealth."

Peter Genet, who was born in Albany N. Y., but bred in the Sandwich Islands, after more than thirty years of drifting around the world, has in H. W. Genet, a noted New York city politician, discovered a long lost brother. Yet neither of them has a strawberry mark on the left arm.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their mephitic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S, 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond.

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
CHINESE VERMILLION.
VENITIAN RED, "Eng."
BRANDON COLORS.
LINSEED OIL, WHITING,
BLACK LEAD, East India,

Received and for Sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES' SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Beaver College and Musical Institute.
SPRING SESSION OPEN APRIL 1.
No expense Spared to offer the best advantages in every Department. Location on the Ohio river 28 miles from the City.
R. T. TAYLOR, President.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.
Session Opens April 3d, 1872.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English in charge of graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.
For circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

ADOLPH STUEBNER,
FRESCO PAINTER,
195 FIFTH AVENUE,
Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Retail Stores.

PENN AVENUE,
NOS. 197 AND 199.

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ALL THE LATEST
SPRING STYLES
OF
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Hats and Bonnets,

In all Grades, Now Arriving.

FLOWERS.

Fine French Flowers, Roses and Buds, Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons and Feathers, in the new shades just out, an elegant assortment.
Gros Grain and Taffette Ribbons, all widths, shades and qualities.
Trimming Silks, Corded Satins, Torquoise and Silk Velvets in new shades.
Colored English Crapes, for bows.
Black Silk Nett, Plain and Spotted.
Grenadines and Bereges.
Colored Sash Ribbons at bargains.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS OUT.

Our customers, friends and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our stock, assuring to all equal attention.

Open Saturday Evening Until 8 O'Clock.

EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.

New Goods Opening This Week

New Styles Spring Suits, in Striped Seersucker, Buff and Gray Linen, Buff and Gray Cambric, White Lawn, &c.
All Styles of Trimmings, in great variety.
Dolly Varden Polonaises.
Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings.
Dolly Varden Hoop Skirts and Bustles.
Pique, Lawn, Swiss, Cambries, &c.
Ribbons, Scarfs, Hats, Flowers, &c.

New Goods Received Daily.

COMMON SENSE.

Thousands of human lives are daily sacrificed to the iron despotism of theory—to an obstinate attachment to a routine which treats all maladies alike, because the symptoms are similar—when, in fact, there are no two cases alike, even in the same disease.

As all human faces differ, so do diseases. Many complaints having analagous symptoms, differ essentially in character, and arises from different causes—hence, every case should be carefully examined, studied, and treated for what it really is in itself.

DIAGNOSIS.—One of the most difficult and important part of medicine is the *right understanding of the cause, nature, location, and extent* of diseases. If we fail here, we generally fail in everything else, for if we commence in the dark, we shall go on in deeper obscurity to dispair, suffering and death.

The most experienced and profound medical men the world has produced, declare that they find this the most trying and difficult part of their profession. The *Indian Herb Doctor* will describe disease, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness without receiving any information from them. Our practice is founded upon the principles of Science, Truth and Humanity.

Our opponents are those who are opposed to the divine progress of mankind, and the nascent power of the human understanding. Among them are medical bigots, belonging to a past generation, who are blind and deaf to the requirements of the hour, and others too indolent, prejudiced or ignorant to investigate the nuttenness of the old schools of medicine.

Office 188 Liberty street, over the Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

GAS FIXTURES
Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the
New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,
Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.
As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PALMER'S,
84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY
& DICKSON,
54
WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.

NEW
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

SPRING, 1872.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF

New Goods,

SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACE GOODS
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW LINENS,
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K.'S, P. K.'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Inspection and Comparison Solicited.

One Price! Small Profits!

The People's Store
UNDER MASONIC HALL,
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell Williamson & Dick.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Rich, Rare and Beautiful.

ALL GRADES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL PRICES.

Our Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, embraces as fine styles as can be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS!
NEW STYLES.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS and BRUSSELS.
In the Finest Drawings and most Delicate Colorings, with
Borders and Rugs to Match.

OUR SPRING STOCK NOW DAILY ARRIVING IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 Fifth Avenue.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the Amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Workhouse Taxes for 1872.

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1872.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE
Ten Per Cent. Added
To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?
WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cell

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at owest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of OCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

ommercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt ention to all business entrusted to them.

pecial attention will be given to Collections in SALLE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LESTONIA, LUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points his part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of change.

eference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

AVID MORGAN, W. D. EBES,
. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

ITSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Only Local Security now on the Market.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

ner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, 1872.

The *Financial Chronicle* says there are rts current that in a few days considera activity will be developed. This opinion unded on the continued draw of de ts and currency to the interior. The bank statement proved the truth of this , was made up of declining avarages. this draw is produced by the tem ry requirements of the usual April set ents and is expected to be over soon. rder to carry out their settlements with unnecessary aggravation of monetary ble, the banks will probably the next week or two allow their es to run below the legal limit. e supply of foreign capital seeking in nent here is on the increase. The controversy about the Alabama Treaty given a temporary check to the flow of al this way; but this check has been ally overcome by the Erie excitement e London Stock Exchange, and by the ing confidence in American securities in England and on the continent. It t easy to explain the exact process by h the exportation of ten or twelve mil- of securities by a sudden movement to give immediate ease to a stringent y market. But long experience proves this is usually the case, and the late tation of large amounts of Erie shares gland has added another illustration long list previously on record.

lessrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the ing quotations of Government s in New York to-day, as furnished by Jay Cooke & Co., their corre lents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
onds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
onds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
onds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
onds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
onds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾	112¾
onds of 1867	113	112¾	113
onds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
	108¾	108¾	108¾
	110¾	110	110
	107¾	107¾	107¾
cy 68	115¾	115¾	115¾

ames T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth e and Wood street, quote United States ties in New York to-day as follows:

States 6s of 1881	115¾
States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
States 10-40s	107¾
States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
States 5-20s, January and July, 1864	112¾
States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Pacific Railroad	
Pacific Railroad	115¾
cy Pacifics	

re will be no call of Governments today, nor the regular morning call of ; the later calls of stocks and gold will en as usual.

e New York *Post*, in a general review of the rkets, says: Western Union Telegraph has adem feature by the new pool in the stock, s fluctuated between 73¾ and 75¾; C. C. and s also taken a leading part, having advanced from 29¾ to 32¾. The other low priced Boston, Hartford and Erie have moved actively Sterling as it may seem, considerable s of this stock have been sent to Germany, hey are buying it, we presume, on the theory that they would buy lottery tickets. Erie ied higher than late yesterday after- on the contradictions of the report eneral Dix had resigned the presidency, repressed the stock to 61. Union Pacific was l the day at 39¾, and has since advanced to the Clark party, who at the beginning of the d a large amount of this stock, and Chicago and Western Union, have nearly unloaded, the two latter stocks now pressing for sale, up, who are now manipulating a rise. The street followers of the old Vanderbilt party ht in the new "pools," and report say- speculator who was famous in Pacific Mail in Sears, and who has not been active in the nce, is also in the Western Union pool. A any of the weaker speculators bought last week sold yesterday, but the outside buy- still strong enough, it would seem, to ge the formation of new "pools" in the present ces, the calculation being that a short turn successfully made and the stocks put on the at higher figures. The dealings in Wabash l good deal of attention for the reason that decided whether the Canada Southern pur ake Shore party hold a majority of the stock. shing to control the next election for good Atout 9,000 shares of the stock were this morning by brokers who usually deal for e Shore people. The Commissioners' time for the leading stocks, other than med, have been as follows:

e following table shows the prices of stocks, gold, etc., at the various sess. of the New York Stock Exchange the day:

	10-30 A.M.	11-30 A.M.	12-30 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	2-30 P.M.	3-30 P.M.
pril 4, 1872.						
	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110	110¾
Union Tel		73			75¾	
		29¾			32¾	
	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Express		78¾			78	
n Express		77			77	
fargo Ex		91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
k Central		91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
ntral scrip	92	92	92	92	92	92
	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Central	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Northern	96	96	96	96	96	96
Central						
d Pfd	85	85	85		85	
& North'n	82	81¾	81¾		82¾	82¾
	95¾	95¾	95¾		95¾	95¾
	115¾	115¾	115¾		115¾	115¾
	61¾	61¾	62		61¾	61¾
erred	81¾	80¾	81		81	81¾
		90				
erred		95			96	
	48¾	48¾	48¾		48¾	48¾
Miss'pi	46¾	47¾	48¾		48¾	48¾
and Alton		110				
erred		113				
Alton & St. L		113			113¾	
erred		113				
	99¾	100¾	99¾		99¾	99¾
acific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
	10-30 A.M.	11-30 A.M.	12-30 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	2-30 P.M.	3-30 P.M.
	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32¼
e State bonds						
rolina, July		38½				
rolina, April		96				
ssee						

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem- f the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active

Central	61¾
ed Erie	29¾
ssa	45
sa	47¾
& Alley R.	58¾

CE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

KS.—There are so few changes to note in rn growth e markets that we omit our usual d quotations. Business is fairly active, the country dealers being largely on the in- On every hand we note preparations for g opening now near at hand. Stocks in all held in ample supply and as the fact is widely known that goods can be had as Pittsburgh as in eastern cities, there is no ason why our merchants should not do a d remunerative trade during the coming

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

3.—There is very little movement, but prices dy. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania at Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 83a86c; od merino fleece, 83a86c; three-quarter fleece, 83a86c; common fleece, 78a80c; ch-washed, choice selected, three-eighth lacic, full washed, 83a86c; fair ordinary, ow or burry, 68a86c. Domestic pulled, city Isaac; city super, 75a83c; Western, 70a Virginia, fine, full clip, 83a86c; medium, full 82c; burry, fall clip, 80a85c. Colorado and xican, fine and medium, choice selected, 48 e; medium washed, 40a58c; common 38a42c; black, 32a37c; unwashed, 25a42c. ected, free from burrs, 42a47c; low, 38a40c. fine grades.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

—Pig iron is in demand at a further ad- Sales of No. 1 foundry at 30a32c; No 2 ad- rey Forge at 28a30c; mottled pig at 26a29, and at 24a27 per ton.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week up to this evening have been light of those intended for sale here and, fair, or a full average of through stock. In quality the arrivals generally are pretty good, with a few lots of extra on sale. The market this week can hardly be called one at all, as scarcely enough cattle have changed hands on which to base quotations. With but a moderate supply offering trade rules exceedingly dull and slow. Advices from the east are hot good and buyers from Philadelphia and New York are bearing down wanting to buy at much lower prices than ruled last week, and from the appearance and state of matters we would say they are doing so at least a very uncertain feeling rules and the general tendency is downward. Reports from the west speak of heavy consignments of through stock, and these reports have a tendency to make buyers very cautious about purchasing. On the whole there is very little doing this week, and it looks as if cattle would decline if a free run comes on the market. As it is cattle are hardly selling up to last week's prices with a dull bad feeling ruling. Following are the rates current for the different grades:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; Texas steers, $4 25 to 5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts this week to time of writing have been light. Advices from the East report markets there dull and stagnant, and the feeling produces a corresponding one here. Trade has ruled very slow, and commission men walk around leaning on their poles, as if they were anticipating a funeral. Prices of hogs are ruling steady from the fact that but few are offering and but few wanted. Prime are selling at about $5 00 per hundred lbs, though a load did bring this week $5 10, but they were very mixed, and the prices are considered a little above the market. Rarely have we seen so dull a hog market; if a fair supply would come here prices would get down quickly, but with a very light run sellers succeeded in holding their own pretty well. Following are the current rates for the different grades: For extra Philadelphia $5 00a5 10; prime Philadelphia $4 75a5 00; Yorkers $4 50a4 65.

Sheep.

The arrivals this week, so far, have been heavy and considerably in excess of the demand. The feeling ruling is bad, and buyers are holding back and taking hold very sparingly. They report trade east very dull with a decline of $1 on pelts. Prices here have declined ½c on all grades. The offerings this week consist largely of common stock, and sheep may be said to sell more readily through at the decline above noted. At this time it looks as if there were going to be a general decline in sheep. Clipped are coming on the market and as it has been the high prices of wool, that have sustained trade we look for lower prices to rule from this, and on clipped unless on very good condition very low prices. Following are the prices ruling for the different grades: Extra 100 to 110 lbs $6 00 good to prime 85 to 90 lbs $5 50a5 75; decent to fair 75 to 80 lbs $7 00a7 50; common $6a7.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,470	$6 80	17	17,260	$8 00
1	1,170	6 25	17	17,260	8 00
1	1,050	6 50			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

6	7,000	5 75	2	2,300

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

12	15,180	6 40	2	2,550
4	4,290	5 50	2	2,740
6	7,200	6 00	1	1,430
1	1,060	6 50		

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

15	20,210	6 37½	1	2,180
16	19,420	6 50	1	1,260

ORR & WILKINS SOLD

19	20,260	5 65	18	20,600
17	19,250	6 00		

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	19,250	4 85	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	4 90	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	4 95	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 00	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 05	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 10	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 15	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 20	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 25	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 30	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 35	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 40	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 45	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 50	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	5 55	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 00	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 05	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 10	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 15	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 20	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 25	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 30	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 35	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 40	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 45	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 50	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	6 55	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 00	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 05	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 10	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 15	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 20	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 25	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 30	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 35	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 40	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 45	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 50	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	7 55	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 00	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 05	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 10	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 15	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 20	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 25	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 30	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 35	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 40	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 45	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 50	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	8 55	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 00	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 05	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 10	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 15	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 20	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 25	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 30	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 35	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 40	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 45	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 50	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	9 55	49	11,250	5 05
19	19,250	10 00	49	11,250	5 05

REMOVAL OF STOCK YARDS.—For some time past rumors have been afloat concerning the removal of the Liberty Stock Yards. Yesterday we called upon a prominent railroad official, and learned from him that there was nothing definite about the matter. The removal has been in contemplation for some time, but as yet nothing has been done. In conversation the official said, they have been talking of moving for the last three years, and they may talk for three more before anything is done. Our readers can rest assured that to this neighborhood it has been done. Looking toward the removal of the yards.—REPORTER.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—The oil market remains in the same state of quietude that has existed for some time. There are plenty of buyers and sellers, but they seem unable to agree upon amicable terms. We have no sales in either crude or refined to report. For sales in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we give the following as the nominal rates of the market: Refined, spot, 21¾c; April, 22c; May 22¾c. Duty free.

CRUDE.

Prices—if we may use the word—are unchanged, the sales being few and far between. Following are the asking figures, but we hear of no sales: Spot, 9¼c; S. O. regular, 9½c; S. O. some time, 12c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—The *Herald* says: The market on the upper road was quiet and on the lower road there was nothing doing. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek spot	$3 50
1,000 bbls lower creek spot	3 41¾
1,000 bbls upper creek spot	3 50
1,000 bbls upper creek regular	3 50
2,000 bbls upper creek regular	3 52½
2,000 bbls upper creek regular	3 52¾
500 bbls lower creek spot, 1st six months	3 45

NEW YORK, April 4, closing 3d.—The market is without interesting features and difficult to quote: Sale 250 bbls crude at 12½c, and refined, to fill orders, at 22½c. Philadelphia market dull and nominal; refined quoted at 21½c for short delivery.

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—Spot $3 50 asked, $3 45 bid.

BOSTON, April 4.—Market very quiet and dull at about $3 50a3 55.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 4.—Market unchanged at $3 50.

OIL CITY, April 4.—Market dull and weaker; ordinary to lower creek $3 45; lower creek $3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Market firm; s. w. 21½c; crude 11¾c; cases 27c; sales none; futures: April 22c; May 22½c; June 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

OIL CITY, April 4.—Market very quiet at $3 50, nominally. PITTSVILLE, April 4.—Market quiet; spot held at $3 47a3 50.

RICHMOND, INDIANA, April 4.—Market quiet and dull at $3 50a3 55; nothing doing.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 4.—Market quiet and firm and prices unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Spot 21½c; April 22c; May 22½c; June 23¼c; crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The market remains steady at former quotations; 22¼a22¾c for refined, and 12¼a12½c for crude.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T. P. Miller	Excelsior Oil Works	468
J. Blakely	Excelsior Oil Works	468
W. Stewart	Petrolite Oil Works	450
H. McCleary	Star Oil Works	288

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Excelsior Oil Works	648	Star Oil Works	288
Petrolite Oil Works	450		
Total			1,394

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 3, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 227 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
James M'Ritter, 58 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 214 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total, 749

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 71 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Refined Oil Shipments East.

During the month of March, 1872, the following shipments of refined oil were made on the Pennsylvania Railroad:

	Bbls.
Refined oil	1,220
Kegs oil	3
Total	1,223

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

The following are the quotations of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 75 per case.
Less quantity	6 75 "
Potash—50 cases	6 50 " case.
Less quantity	7 50 "
B carb soda—25 kegs	1 c per lb.
Less quantity	3 c "
Sal soda—100 kegs	1½ c " net.
Less quantity	2½ c "
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½ c "
Less quantity	4 c "
Caustic soda—10 drums	8½ c "
Less quantity	9½ c "
Copperas—20 bbls	1½ c "
Less quantity	2 c "
Epsom salts—10 bbls	2½ c "
Less quantity	4 c "
Sulphuric acid	3½ c "
Less quantity	3½ c "
Nitric acid	15c "
Chloride calcium	2½ c "
Alum—alumina	3½ c "
Salt	2½ c "
Lump Alum	3½a4c "

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₰ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Round Hurl "	3 50
Hurl Hurl	2 50
Western common	2 25
Broom corn, prime ₰ ton	$200@210
Broom corn, common, ₰ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ₰ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ₰ dozen	5 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties enumerated:

Fine fleece	65@67c
Medium	70@72c
Combing	69@65
Coarse	63@65

Market quiet. There is nothing doing of any consequence in the wool trade.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acids.					
Acetic	₰	17	@	20	
Citric	₰	1 38	@	1 40	
Oxalic	₰		@	38	
Tartaric	₰	73	@	80	
Alcohol, gall		1 88	@	2 25	
Alum.					
Cape	₰		@	22	
Neput	₰		@	10	
Am. Carb	₰	24	@	25	
Ammonia	₰	12	@	14	
Annotta	₰	75	@	80	
Ashes	₰		@		
Soda	₰	7½	@	8½	
Bal. Copa	₰		@	1 00	
Bay Rum, gal		3 50	@	4 00	
Barks.					
Cassia	₰		@	54	
Cinch. yel	₰	1 50	@	1 60	
" Pale	₰	80	@	85	
" Com	₰	45	@	55	
Black Lead.					
American	₰	5	@	6	
East Ind	₰	11	@	12	
German	₰	9	@	11	
Blue Mass	₰		@	60	
Blue Vit	₰	13½	@	14½	
Borax ref	₰	36	@	38	
Brims roll	₰	4½	@	5	
" Ice Sal	₰	5½	@	6	
Calomel A	₰	1 65	@	1 70	
" English	₰	1 63	@	1 65	
Camp ref	₰	85	@	90	
Canthar	₰	2 60	@	3 00	
Chem. Ger	₰	17	@	20	
Bonnet	₰	45	@	50	
Chloroform	₰	1	@	1	
Cloves	₰	20	@	25	
Cochineal	₰	54	@	60	
Cop Sul tn	₰	5 25	@	5 50	
Copp'ras	₰	2½	@	2¾	
Cream Tar	₰	35	@	38	
Cubebs	₰	25	@	28	
Dover	₰	1 10	@	1 15	
Emery Nu	₰	10	@	12	
Ex Nit spts	₰	90	@	95	
" Sulph	₰	68	@	74	
Ext Log	₰	13½	@	15½	
" Liq Cala	₰	52	@	55	
" Indian	₰		@	60	
" Sicily	₰		@	25	
Fenn chi	₰		@	3	
Galls Aleppo	₰	38	@	41	
" Jamca	₰		@	40	
Arabic sts	₰	30	@	40	
" White	₰	50	@	60	
Myrrh Tk	₰		@	60	
Shellac	₰	43	@	50	
Trag sts	₰	45	@	60	
" Flake	₰	60	@	70	
Hoffm's A	₰		@	46	
Indigo Ma	₰	1 35	@	1 40	
" Span ₰ lb	₰	1 40	@	1 50	
Iodine, res	₰		@	3 50	
Junip Ber	₰	7	@	11	
Log Chips	₰	3	@	4	
Mace	₰		@	1 80	
Madder	₰	19	@	21	
Magne cal	₰	75	@	1 40	
" Carb	₰	35	@	45	
Manna S F	₰		@	1 00	
Morph sul	₰	2 20	@	2 50	
Nutm No 110			@		
Oil.					
Bergamot	₰	6 20	@	6 60	
Castor	₰		@	25	
Cinnam	₰		@	3 00	
Cloves	₰	2 30	@	2 40	
City of Brooklyn		April 3			Liverpool.
Republic		April 3			Liverpool.
China		April 17			Liverpool.
Wisconsin		April 17			Liverpool.
Silestria		April 18			Hamburg.
Egypt		April 20			Liverpool.
Russia		April 24			Liverpool.
Nevada		April 24			Liverpool.
Westphalia		April 25			Hamburg.
Calabria		April 26			Liverpool.
Abyssinia		April 27			Liverpool.
Wyoming		May 1			Liverpool.
Holsatia		May 2			Hamburg.
Batavia		May 4			Liverpool.
Washington		May 4			France.
Algeria		May 11			Liverpool.
Parthia		May 18			Liverpool.
Ville de Paris		May 18			Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Baltic	April 6	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 6	Liverpool.
England	April 6	Liverpool.
Switzerland	April 6	Bremen.
Java	April 10	Liverpool.
Manhattan	April 10	Liverpool.
Denmark	April 11	London.
City of Antwerp	April 11	Liverpool.
Cimbria	April 11	Liverpool.
France	April 11	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	April 13	Liverpool.
Republic	April 13	Liverpool.
China	April 17	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	April 17	Liverpool.
Silestria	April 18	Hamburg.
Egypt	April 20	Liverpool.
Russia	April 24	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 24	Liverpool.
Westphalia	April 25	Hamburg.
Calabria	April 26	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 27	Liverpool.
Wyoming	May 1	Liverpool.
Holsatia	May 2	Hamburg.
Batavia	May 4	Liverpool.
Washington	May 4	France.
Algeria	May 11	Liverpool.
Parthia	May 18	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 4, 1872.

River about on a stand, with six feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 39 at 6 P. M. C.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 4, 1872.

River stationary, with four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 40 at 5 P. M. G.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 4, 1872.

The propeller N. M. Jones ran on the dam at the foot of Blannerhassett Island this morning, sinking two boats. The propeller is hard aground. Last night the Hercules sunk a barge at Burlington bar, four miles above this city. The Lake Erie in coming down this morning, struck three barges on the Hercules's sunken barge. If the river does not fall too fast, Captain Moore says two of them can be lightened off, the other sunk. River eleven feet one inch and falling. The Granite State passed up at 1 A. M.; the Mollie Ebert arrived at 2 A. M. Departed—Courier at 10:30 A. M., Petrolia and barges for Louisville at 7 A. M. Weather pleasant. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Brownsville.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....M. Cox.....Geneva.
Granite State.....W. H. Kerr.....Portsmouth.
Kate Putnam.....Shuman.....St. Louis.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....M. M. A. Cox.....Geneva.

Monongahela—Seven feet six inches and falling slowly.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail, S A. M.; 5 P. M.
Brownsville—West Virginia, Donaldson, 7 A. M.
Portsmouth—Granite State, Kerr, 4 P. M.
Wheeling—Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 12 M.

Boats Loading.

Fort Benton.....Western.....Coulson.
New Orleans.....Exporter.....Williams.

The marks last evening indicated seven feet six inches and falling slowly. The weather continues very pleasant for out door operations.

The steamer Messenger, Capt. Reed, was announced on Wednesday for this port.

The ex-friction steamer Andy Baum is to have the finishing touches put on her.

The steamer Shamrock, Capt. Killen, was announced to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

The passenger steamer Mollie Ebert, Capt. Ebert, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

A COAL YARD for steamers is to be established at Island No. 30, and the Florence is bringing down 1,200 tons of coal to establish it.

MR. JOSEPH ARMOR, of Augusta, last week sold a one-half interest in the ferry-boat at that place to Mr. James Cullen for $250.

The local inspectors of Nashville have revoked the license of John H. Jackson for causing a collision between the Last Chance and H. P. Converse.

MR. GEO. WORKELDOUP shipped from Middleport 10,000 eggs packed in bottles. They were sold at home for twenty-one cents per dozen.

The Salvor No. 2 takes out the Silver Bow's machinery, which will be fitted on a speculation new boat that the Carter line men will have built for Red River.

MINNESOTA'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The limited wharf space below the wrecks was crowded with steamers yesterday, and business was quite brisk.

The new and splendid steamer Exporter, Captain John A. Williams, is fast filling up, and will have quick dispatch for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

CAPTAIN SENEBRIER has been appointed commander of the D. W. U. packet Belle of Lacrosse, now lying at Cincinnati. T. P. Reilan is first clerk and Ed. Young second.

The Exporter, Captain Williams's pet steamer, was visited yesterday by a large number of ladies, who were delighted with the splendid arrangements made for passengers.

The steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure this day, for Wheeling and Marietta, at 12 M. Passengers and shippers will bear in fast this month.

The United States mail packets on the slack water arrive and depart on time—A. M. and 5 P. M. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile, who will give the necessary information.

COTTON shipments along the lower Mississippi have recently fallen off so materially that it is expected that the Anchor Line steamer will withdraw from the Vicksburg and bends trade much earlier than they did last season.

The Belle Rogers, for ten years past a packet between St. Louis and Naples, Illinois river, is going to the Ohio river with a load of iron ore, and will there be dismant

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reassembling of Parliament.

LONDON, April 4.—The House of Commons reassembled this evening, when John G. Dodson, member for East Sussex, resigned the chairmanship of the Committee of the Whole of the House, which position he had held since 1865. Bonham Carter, member for Winchester, was elected to fill the vacancy. The houses went into Committee of Supply, when a resolution, proposed by Vernor Harcourt, to reduce the expenditures was debated and rejected.

The agricultural laborers in Cambridgeshire have struck for higher wages.

Spanish Elections.

MADRID, April 4.—The popular vote in this city on the first day of the election stood for candidates of the coalition, 12,362; for those of the minority, 4,982. Among the most prominent of the candidates for the Cortes in the capital Espartero, Sagosta and Topetereal were beaten.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1872.

MORSE MEMORIAL MEETING.

A meeting of citizens of Washington was held here this evening, to take action in relation to the death of the late Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, Prof. Hedrick as chairman, and H. Amidon, Secretary. Arrangements were made to obtain the use of the House of Representatives for imposing memorial services in honor of the late Professor, to take place probably Monday evening, April 15th, at which distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses. The Secretary of the Favy has offered the marine band for the occasion, and the Washington Choral Society have volunteered their services. Mr. A. S. Solomons offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of the United States be requested to meet in their respective cities, towns and villages on the evening of —— day of April, at eight o'clock, to give expression to the loss sustained by the world in the death of Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, and to hold simultaneous communication by telegraph with the assembly of the people's representatives and citizens of Washington convened for a like purpose in the capitol of the nation.

To this the Western Union Telegraph Company sent the prompt response: "A. S. Solomons, Esq.: Dear Sir—I am authorized by Mr. Orton, our President, to say to you that the company will cheerfully grant the use of our lines for direct communication between simultaneous Morse memorial meetings which it is proposed to hold. Please advise me of the date fixed on for a meeting.

Truly yours,

LEONARD WHITNEY, Manager.

A committee of five on resolutions, with Senator Patterson as Chairman, and a committee of arrangements of fifteen, with Mr. A. S. Solomons as Chairman, were appointed with full power to act, and the meeting adjourned.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The examination of Shock was continued this evening before the Naval Investigating Committee. The witness said, in regard to Roach's contracts for engines, that if fourteen and a half knots an hour could be secured, he thought they were as good as could be made. Bartlett asked the witness a question about the tools purchased of Roach, when a discussion arose as to its admissability, as the charge was not among those made by the *Sun*. The Secretary and counsel on both sides made long speeches before he came into office. To further the proceedings, he had called for the prices paid for tools purchased from Roach. The witness resumed. The engineers could build engines as Roach, but politics interfered, and persons were employed to perform work they knew little about. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, announced that he was going home, and suggested that the investigation be adjourned till his return on the 15th. Secretary Robeson opposed delay. Bartlett thought the investigation ought not to go on without a full committee. Finally decided to hold a meeting to-morrow evening.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling on Friday from lower Missouri to upper lakes and extend its influence northward over the Ohio Valley and to the Middle States, with easterly to southerly winds. Clear weather will continue over the Middle States, partially cloudy weather with easterly winds will prevail over the Southern States very generally. Increasing cloudiness is probable north and west of Ohio Valley, with possibly threatening weather over the northwest. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

Capture of Murderers in the Indian Country—Buffalo Hunters Massacred.

LITTLE ROCK, April 4.—The Fort Smith *Era*, of Saturday, says Deputy Marshal Peareo brought in three prisoners from the Indian country, charged with murder. He reports that while at Cedar Grove, in southwestern Kansas, he learned that of fifteen men who some time previous had gone out on a buffalo hunt only two returned, the rest having been killed by a party of Osages, who set upon them just after they had gone into camp and were off their guard and scattered in different directions attending to camp duties. Of the two hunters who escaped one managed to jump on his horse, an animal of superior speed, while the other pretended to be dead and remained motionless on the ground until the redskins had left. The Indians plundered the camp and carried off everything they could. United States Deputy Marshal Bud Isaac came in on Wednesday with nine prisoners, seven of whom are supposed to be connected with the hanging of Finney at Perryville in the early part of this month. Of the other two one was arrested for selling whisky and the other for making a deadly assault. Deputy Marshal Williard will be in with four or more supposed to have had a hand in hanging Finney.

Volcano of Colima, Mexico, in Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The volcano of Colima, Mexico, which for two years has been exhibiting signs of activity, is in full eruption, throwing out ashes which fall over a large district of country, and smoke so dense as to obscures the sun. The spectacle is described as one of awful grandeur.

Stephen Pearl Andrews has just filed a certificate of incorporation with the Recorder of Deeds in the City of Washington, for the establishment of a "Pantarchal University" in in the District of Columbia, "having 19 first-class professorships and 10,000 second class professorships to be filled by competent men and women whose labor it shall be to teach federific unification, natural development, evolutionary law and religion." Of course the Washington people are so glad!

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 4, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	Rise., Feet.	Inch.	Fall., Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	10	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	1	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	7	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	1	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	1	0
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	0
Davenport.	—	—	—	—
Keokuk, Iowa.	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	0	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—River nine feet and rising. Arrived—Bostona, from Memphis; Esperanza, from Pittsburgh. Departed—Juniata, for Pittsburgh; Esperanza, for St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—River commenced rising; it has fifteen inches; five feet three inches in the canal; three feet three inches in the chutes. Clear and pleasant; mercury ranged 48 to 55. Business lively. Arrived—Bermuda, Evansville; Charles Bodman, Cincinnati; J. M. Garrett and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Bermuda, Cincinnati; Charles Bodman, New Orleans.

The investigation of the Falls City disaster, resulting from a collision with the Garrett at the mouth of the canal on the 16th ult., will be resumed before the local inspectors to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 4.—Clear and warm. Rained lightly for two hours in the afternoon, again, with prospects of rain. The river has fallen three inches. Departed—Down—Jennie Bell, barges, Transit and barges, H. S. Turner, W. Brown and barges, Evansville, Mary Ament, Tarascon. Up—R. H. Rudd, Emperor, Lizzie Hastie, Susie Silver, No. 7, Quickstep, generally with good trips. Business active.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—River falling slowly; four and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Tallesman, Cairo; Westwood, Louisville; Mollie Ragan, Evansville; Lawrence, Cincinnati; Umpire, Upper Cumberland; Nonpareil, —Lawrence, Cincinnati; Mollie Ragan, Evansville; Westward, Louisville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 4.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Nellie Rogers, Nashville; Susie Silver, New Orleans; Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—St. Joseph, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, St. Louis; Nellie Rogers, Louisville; Lunsden, Nashville; Susie Silver, St. Louis. River risen one foot. Clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Red Wing and barges, Chicago; Upper Mississippi; City of Galena, Vicksburg. Departed—Great Republic, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; North western, Memphis; Mollie Ragan, Wyandotte; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Fleming and Bevier, Illinois river. River falling slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 4.—Down—Pauline Carrol, Jas. Howard, Lady Lee, Warner and barges. Cool and cloudy. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Arrived, Potomac, Cincinnati. Departed—R. E. Lee, Evansville. Cloudy and cool.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 4.—Cattle—store active and 5@10c higher; fat generally ruled first quality 5¾@6¼c; medium or good fair quality 4¾@5¾c. Receipts 575; sales 535. Hides—dull; receipts moderate; nothing to the demand; prices declined ½c; sales at 5¾@6¼c; receipts 660. Sheep in moderate supply and demand fair at 5¾@6½c; receipts 1,978 head.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Molasses quiet; cistern boxes shades; all others unchanged. Cotton quiet; sales 4,500 bales; good ordinary 21¼@21½c; low middlings 21¾c; middling 22½c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The journeymen horseshoers of St. Louis have struck against the Goodenough and all machine made shoes.

The census of Covington, Ky., just taken, shows a population of 25,900, an increase of 340 in one year.

Isaac C. Day, of the Chicago wholesale grocery firm of Day, Allen & Co., shot himself dead last evening. He had been almost insane of late over his losses by the great fire.

The Eureka Mining Company's mines at Tintic, Utah, are reported to have been sold to an English party for $720,000; also the Wyoming, in the same district, for $125,000. News from Cottonwood and other mining districts is excitingly favorable.

The United States Circuit Court has decided the Virginia laws in relation to sample merchants unconstitutional.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company's stables in Philadelphia were burned last night, together with thirty-four horses and mules, and thirty new ice wagons. Loss $25,000; fully insured.

A mass meeting to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention will be held in Camden, N. J., on the 11th inst.

Whitelaw Reed, of the *Tribune*, lectured on "Journalism" to a large audience in the New York University last night.

Boston observed the annual fast yesterday. Business was suspended.

The extensive flouring mill of Henry C. Yaeger, in St. Louis, was burned late last night. Loss $40,000 to $50,000. Insured for $50,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A New Pennsylvania Project.

A Kylertown correspondent of the *Journal* thus refers to a contemplated railroad enterprise: It is said the lands of Samuel Christ, of Lock Haven, lying east of Kylerton, are being looked after by a party of New Yorkers, and that a railroad is contemplated down the Moshanon to its mouth, thence down the river to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, thence to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie road. This road, starting from Phillipsburg, or its vicinity, and running down the Moshannon to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, would be some fifty or sixty miles in length, and would follow the basin of this coal field, which extends from Cambria county to Tioga, passing through Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties. After you leave the Morrisdale mines, until you get to Karthause, the territory has not been developed—that is, mines have not been opened, except in one or to places; but geology defines the coal down these streams, and all that is wanting to develop it is capital and energy.

Ravenna and Youngstown.

We have information, says the Niles *Independent*, that the construction of this road has been provided for beyond any probable contingency. The route has been definitely located from Ravenna to a point about midway between Warren and Niles, and the course of the remaining portion of the line will soon be determined. It is estimated that the cost of the road will not exceed eight thousand dollars per mile, being a little over one-half the average cost of railroads in Ohio. Thus far the management of the enterprise is in the hands of the stockholders, but it is probable that the road will pass into the control of the Pennsylvania Central as part of a through line from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, by way of the Mahoning Valley.

Buffalo New York and Philadelphia Railroad.

The contract for the grading, masonry, bridges, culverts, &c., of this road, including everything except the ties and rails, from the New York State line to Emporium, Pa., a distance of forty miles, was awarded on the 18th ult. The competition was exceedingly lively, there being no less than thirty-seven bidders for the work. The contract was awarded to George H. Tenny & Co., of Champaign, Illinois, at about $10,000 per mile. The work is to be done by the 15th of August next, from the State line to Port Allegheny, going South, and from Emporium to Sunmit, coming North. The most difficult work is between Port Allegheny and Summit, and this portion the contractors leave till last, undertaking that the whole shall be finished by December 1st, 1872. The roadway is already completed to Olean, and the contract let from that point to the state line, a distance of eight miles, to be finished by the first of June. The completion of the road will be closely followed up with the ties and rails so that it will be in running order throughout its entire length, from Buffalo to Emporium, by the close of the current year. The entire cost of the road, aside from equipment, will not average more than $22,000 per mile.

A New Idea in Railroading.

A Pennsylvania engineer has invented a plan of laying rails, which he claims will increase the efficiency and economy of railroads. It provides for the laying of two narrow gauge tracks side by side, with a space between the inner rails equal to the present ordinary gauge of four feet eight inches. This furnishes two gauges, all of which it is proposed to use. The narrow gauge will be used for freight at a slow rate of speed, while for passenger traffic the wide gauge will be employed, which will admit of a rate of speed being attained as high as a hundred miles an hour. The cars of the passenger trains will be mounted on four lines of wheels, which the inventor claims will prevent oscillation, and thereby increase safety.

The Baltimore and Ohio Extension.

The corporators, William Keyser and others, give notice that stock books of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Ohio Division, will be opened on April 15th, at the office of W. C. Quincy, General Superintendent of the Central Ohio and Lake Erie Divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, in Columbus.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage, April 4th, 1872.

	Due.
Mrs. Nan Kennedy, Midway, Pa.	1
Charles Thornburg, Sewickley, Pa.	1
J. C. Lewis, Sharpsburg, Pa.	1
W. M. Richey, White Ash, Pa.	1
Miss Lydia Thompson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1
Wm. Fawcet, Braddock Field, Pa.	1
Stewart & Cook, Mansfield, Pa.	1
J. F. Stoner, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	3
M. M. Conddon, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Thomas Pearce, Sharon, Pa.	3
W. A. & C. M. Talbot, Barnesville, Ohio.	3
Rev. L. H. Geschwind, Butler, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART. P. M.

A WAIF.

How a Baby was Disposed Of.

At an early hour yesterday morning a gentleman in a buggy drove up to the corner of Butler and Forty-second streets. Here he called a lad named Bray to the side of the vehicle, and asked him if he knew where Mr. Joseph Clark lived. "Yes," said the lad, pointing down Forty-second street, "there is his house." At this the party in the buggy handed the lad some currency, and asked him to carry a pine box which he had in the buggy to Mr. Clark's house and leave it there. The boy consented, and the man in the buggy drove rapidly away, while young Bray carried the box to Mr. Clark's house. Here it was received, and on being opened was found to contain a female infant about six weeks old, accompanied by a quantity of its clothing. Mr. Clark turned the foundling over to the Guardians of the Poor, who sent it to the City Farm, there to be cared for as the law directs.

Any respectable family wishing to adopt this child can obtain all necessary information from Mr. Fortune, at the Poor office, on Fourth avenue, above Grant.

Birmingham Council

Held a regular meeting last night.

The officers elected at the last meeting presented their bonds which were approved. The officers were then sworn in.

Mr. Zeifel, from the Street Committee, reported that the streets were in a filthy condition, but preparations were making to have them cleaned immediately.

A report was presented by the Police Committee, recommending an increase of two to the night police force and one to the day force.

Mr. Doyle moved that the night force be increased three men, making the total number of police, five. Carried. The recommendation to increase the day police, one, was laid over.

The Finance Committee presented a report, recommending that the assessment for the ensuing year be fixed at 18 mills.

The Bureau thought that this levy was too small, as the expenses for the ensuing year had been increased considerably by increasing the police force, etc.

Mr. Doyle moved that the assessment be fixed at 20 mills. This resulted in a tie vote, when the Burgess cast in his vote in favor of the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Zeifel, the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* was added to the official papers.

Council now proceeded to the election of a collector for the borough. There were two candidates, D. Berg and D. Wenke. The former received four votes and the latter three. Mr. Berg was declared elected.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Duncan moved that the Street Committee consider the propriety of erecting several additional fire plugs, and report at next meeting. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

The Lecture Last Night.

As per announcement, Mr. D. I. K. Rine delivered his lecture, on his recent Chicago experience, in Library Hall. The lecturer related many interesting incidents connected with the cause of his troubles in Chicago, his arrest, imprisonment, etc. The speaker acknowledged that he had sinned, but had sincerely repented, and hoped the Christian public would again restore him to confidence. Mr. Rine occupied over an hour in the delivery of his lecture, and was listened to with the closest attention. On Monday evening next he will repeat his lecture in the M. E. Church at Braddock's Fields, and on Tuesday evening in Connellsville.

The Costumed Children.

Next Thursday evening—which will be April the 11th—Professor De Long gives a grand Juvenile Fancy Dress Exhibition at Lafayette Hall. The programme comprises Ball-room, Characteristic and Fancy Dancing and a variety of Divertisements, all performed by Professor De Long's pupils. Professor Toerge's full orchestra provides music for the occasion.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Bowers has not the keen psychologic insight of the character of *Mary Stuart* that Fanny Janauschek has, nor does she coldly elaborate the details of the part like Mrs. Lander; but she infuses an impulsive life into her idea of it that has more affinity with the popular understanding. The play itself is an absurdity; a poetical Italian burlesque of a phase of Anglo-Scottish political life, which is utterly incomprehensible to the Latin mind; yet it is probably no worse in this respect than are English and American interpretations of the French. Mr. Fechter, for instance, thinks Mr. Forrest's *Richelieu* ridiculous, while Mr. Forrest is quite sure that Mr. Fechter hasn't the remotest approach to an intelligent conception of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. But everybody goes to see them all, and therewith the actors are content. Having given us the "Queen of Scots," Mrs. Bowers drops into the tragedy of society again to-night, with Miss Braddon's *Lady Audley*. Ah, Miss Braddon! You subsoiled a worse instinct of human nature, when you made us sympathize, in spite of ourselves, with that diabolical golden-haired heroine of yours, than ever Shakespeare did when he led us to think kindly of the Macbeth family, and to justify the Prince of Denmark in stabbing the tapestry that was lined with *Polonius*.

Academy of Music.

What was an experiment when Mr. Beamer transferred his company from the old Opera House to the Academy has proved a signal success. People find it just as pleasant to seek their evening's amusement on Liberty street as on Fifth avenue. Moreover, the attraction of Mr. McWade's *Rip Van Winkle* is something not to be lost sight of or forgotten. It is a piece of artistic acting that no one should miss the opportunity of seeing. And then, after Mr. McWade's engagement, we have the promise of Caroline Richings. While she is here, the Academy should be the place where fashion and the multitude may meet on a common ground of appreciative regard for the best represented form of American talent.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims has rarely done a better business than has rewarded his endeavors to please the public this week. He has not had so many expensive stars; but, in their absence, more meritorious people have been afforded a chance to show what they can do. The entertainments have been specially good, and first rate bills are provided for to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Pittsburgh in Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh's popular dramatist, Bartley T. Campbell, takes a benefit to-night in Philadelphia. The drama of "Through Fire," which was so successful here at the Pittsburgh Opera House, has garnered him no end of laurels at Mrs. Drew's Arch Street Theater, and the "complimentary" resulting is as well deserved as all his friends must hope it will be remunerative. Mr. Campbell is a waif of America can energy and talent, whom it is well to cherish. The day is not far distant when Pittsburgh will be proud of the fact that the first dawn of his inevitable triumphs was visible in this vicinity.

Habeas Corpus to Recover Possession of a Child.

Yesterday Mrs. Grisslah Stewart filed a petition in the Common Pleas asking for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be served on Samuel Farley, his wife Nancy, and Robert Wauhop, compelling them to produce in court the body of Emma J. Wauhop, aged eight years, and show by what color of law they retain possession of the child. The petitioner sets forth that the mother of the child, Mrs. Emma J. Swaney, formerly Mrs. Eliza J. Wauhop, now deceased, in her last will and testament, decided that after her death she (the petitioner) should take possession of her child, and act as guardian during her minority. The petition alleges that notwithstanding this dying desire of the child's mother the respondents, who are relatives of the deceased's first husband, have refused to give her up to her lawful guardian. It is averred that the respondents never allowed the petitioner to see her child, but the chances of the two candidates appeared to be about equal.

YESTERDAY afternoon the nail-feeders in Jones & Laughlin's mill, Ormsby borough, quit work, and are now on a strike for an advance of twenty-five per cent. on their wages. The proprietors had no notice of the movement or the desires of the men, which certainly looks a little unfair on the part of the employees. The recent advances in the price of nails by the manufacturers, has doubtless had something to do with the strike.

THE Allegheny Board of Health will meet this evening. At the beginning of the present year the amount appropriated by Council to meet the expenses of this department of the city government was $1,642. This was the amount the sum of $2,500 was afterward transferred from the contingent fund, making a total of $4,391 42. The amount expended up to the 1st of April is $2,857 81, leaving a balance now in the treasury of $329 62.

SHARPSBURG contributed a case to Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday. A. D. J. Hastings charged James Smith with mayhem. It seems, from Hastings's statement, that they had a fuss about something, when Hastings, fearing an assault, ran away from Smith, who, however, came upon him at a street corner very unexpectedly and knocked him down, and deliberately bit off the last portion of his victim's ear. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Smith.

THE stove manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia have formed a combination into an association called the "Iron Founders Association for the Middle Division" of the United States, and it is to co-operate with the National Association formed a few weeks since in New York city. A. Bradley, Esq., is President, and Thos. S. Mitchell, Secretary, and Messrs. DeHaven, Hugus, Bissell, Herron, and Anshutz make up the remainder of the board of management—names long and favorably known to the stove trade of the West.

MARIA DOUGLAS, colored, visited the office of Alderman D. L. Smith, yesterday, and lodged information against Frederick Williams and Gotleib Bowers for aggravated assault and battery, alleged to have been committed upon her husband, Joseph Douglas. Wm. H. Logan, also colored, charges Frederick Dierstein and Gotleib Bowers with committing a similar assault upon him. Logan alleged that he and Douglas entered Dierstein's tavern when Bowers assaulted Douglas with chairs and a "handy billy," and beat him about the head so severely that he is now confined to his bed. Logan also alleges that Dierstein attacked him and struck him on the head with a chair, and that Gotleib Bowers joined in the assault with a "billy." Warrants are out for the arrest of the accusion.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute re-assembled yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by Prof. Tappan, of Ohio, after which the Institute sang "Joy to the world."

Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, was then introduced and delivered an interesting lecture on "Reading as the means of acquiring knowledge." He said that the teachers should not confine themselves to the school books. He recommended careful rather than extensive reading. The reader ought to be able to sum up the facts of the books read.

Miss Mary Hamilton then read an essay on "Truth," which was well received.

Prof. Monroe continued his lecture on "Elocution," and sustained his reputation as a master of the art.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute met at two o'clock, and was opened with music.

The following response to the greeting sent by the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute was then read:

LIMA, Ohio, April 3, 1872.

To the President of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute:

The teachers of Northwestern Ohio return your greeting. In the great work in which you are engaged, we will endeavor to be faithful co-laborers.

Prof. Tappan now delivered an interesting lecture on the manner of teaching geography. Teachers should drill their pupils in measuring distances by requiring them to make lines on the blackboard an inch long, a yard long, etc., and then to judge greater distances by the eye. The speaker also favored map-drawing.

The Rev. Dr. Bittinger followed in a lecture on "Reading as the means of communicating knowledge," after which the Institute adjourned.

Pittsburgh Quintette Club Concert at the Y. M. C. A.

Yesterday evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, a very large audience was gathered to listen to the musical entertainment given by the Pittsburgh Quintette Club.

This club, under the direction of Prof. G. M. Alexander—Miss Kate Brewster, soprano; Miss Smith, alto; Dr. J. G. McCandless, tenor, and Prof. Harry Horner, bass—is so well known to the musical public that an evening's entertainment promised by them is a sure guarantee of a full house and an enjoyable evening. Last night they fully fulfilled the expectations of their audience, commanding their appreciative attention during the whole of the programme.

Among the pieces which called forth hearty applause were the following: "Praise Ye," a chorus; "Come to Our Mountains," a duet; "Home, Sweet Home," a solo by Miss Brewster, and the solo and quartette "Easter Anthems." We must not forget to mention the solo by Prof. Alexander, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," which was excellently rendered, and judging from the applause highly appreciated by the audience.

The programme for the occasion was an Estey, furnished by Barr & Knake, H. T. Knake presiding as organist.

IT is reported that the Rev. S. K. Frazier, of Cincinnati, has received a call from the congregation of the Third U. P. Church of this city, the Rev. Frazier's father is a member of Congress.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. y

Official Returns.

The following are the sworn returns of the sales of the various sewing machine companies for the year 1871, which are made under the licenses granted them by the owners of the various sewing machine patents:

Singer Sewing Machine	181,290
Wheeler & Wilson	125,938
Grover & Baker	50,838
Weed	39,655
Elias Howe	68,920
Wilcox & Gibbs	30,127
Wilson Shuttle	21,153
American Button Hole	20,121
Original Howe	20,051
Universal	19,273
Davis	11,568
Domestic	10,397
Blees	4,557
Remington	4,724
Elliptic	4,359
Grover & Baker	2,965

In 1870 the Singer Manufacturing Company sold 127,555 machines, showing an increase for the past year of 53,427 *sales made*. The Grover & Baker Company sold 6,964 machines less than in the year previous. The Elias Howe fell off more than one-half in their sales. The Florence did not sell so many machines by 1,713, and the business of the Etna fell off to the tune of 1,086 machines.

Numerous

Certificates are in the hands of B. L. Fahnestock strongly recommending his Lung Syrup.

The Times are Stirring on Sixth Street.

The times are active at the Big 13. The times are lively at Tobias'. The time to lay in a supply of security is when the clothing for gents and boys, is undoubtedly now, having manufactured an overwhelming stock for the coming season. While no present clock holds out it shall not advance in prices. I prefer to turn a nimble sixpence to making large profits. On the present rise in the price of wool, I advise all to need any article in any description of woolen manufacture, not to delay their purchase in the hope that prices will be lower, but to buy now at the old established and reliable oriental store of E. Tobias, No. 13 Sixth street. Go and see Tobias's celebrated ten dollar suit, just out. A splendid line of foreign and domestic piece goods to be made to order will be found in the above store, twenty-five per cent. lower than elsewhere.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The skin medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples, blackworms, and blotched disfigurations of the face.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. TF.

In a New Place.

We notice that among the business men who have changed their quarters this spring is incluided Mr. E. H. Yeager, who has removed from No. 178 Liberty street to No. 118 Market street. Mr. Yeager's location is a very desirable and accessible one, and his numerous friends and customers will find him better prepared than ever before to furnish them any article in his line which they may desire. He has just opened a fine stock, comprising a full line of boots and shoes for men's and women's wear. Mr. Yeager makes a specialty of the manufacture of ladies' shoes, and is prepared to make anything in the line of ladies' custom work. Mr. Isaac Long, formerly with D. S. Dieffenbacher, has charge of the custom department. Those of our readers wanting anything in the way of boots and shoes, whether Eastern or custom made, would do well to call on Mr. Yeager at his new place.

Carpet Chain, All Colors, Cheap.

At J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

Another Landmark Gone.

One by one the last vestiges of early days are giving away before the march of improvement. The buildings on Fifth avenue, between Market street and Market alley, which date their existence back to 1803, have been torn down to be replaced by a fine four-story iron structure. In consequence of this operation, Mr. E. P. Roberts, who has for twenty-five years carried on the jewelry business at No. 59 Fifth avenue, has removed to No. 22 Fifth avenue until the completion of the new building. Mr. Roberts has on hand a fine elegant assortment of watches, diamonds and jewelry of every description. We would call especial attention to his stock of American watches, which embraces the Howard, Waltham, Elgin and other popular varieties. See card on our first page.

House Cleaning Has Set In,

And brushes of all kinds are sold at Thompson & Co's. MWF

Sound and Successful.

Among our soundest and most successful banking institutions may be numbered the Central Bank, No. 35, Bank Block, Fifth avenue. Its institution has in a few short years gained an unprecedented popularity and now ranks second to none in public favor as well as thorough reliability. As deposits are received and interest allowed, parties looking for a safe place to keep their money, can do no better than to leave it with the Central Bank. Public attention is directed to the card of the institution, which appears on the first page of our issue this morning.

Painters and Plasterers

Will find Thompson & Co.'s, at 240 Liberty street, the cheap house for brushes. MWF

Announcement Extraordinary.

Our lady readers we are sure, will be pleased to learn that Julius Sichel, the extensive importer and dealer in millinery goods, at 107 and 109 North Eighth street, above Arch, Philadelphia, has fixed upon Tuesday and Wednesday, April 9th and 10th, for the opening of Spring and Summer millinery. Mr. Sichel occupies a front rank among the merchants of Philadelphia, and we feel sure that he will surprise the latest and most unique styles of the season. Our fair friends will do well to call upon him when they visit Philadelphia.

The Basis of Security.

Attention is called to the card of the Homestead Bank which appears on our first page today. This reliable institution offers to the public a species of security seldom obtained. As "Land is the basis of all Security" so is it the security offered by the Homestead Bank. Those of our readers having money to deposit can receive the most favorable terms from this sound and successful institution. As will be seen by reference to the card, the officers are among the most prominent business men of Pittsburgh. The Homestead Bank, which has recently removed, is now located at No. 116 Smithfield street, opposite the new City Hall.

Watch No. 3,114.

Bearing trade mark, "Geo. Channing, Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Company, has been carried by me twenty-five months, its total variation from mean time being less than two seconds per month.—*O. B. Abbott, Coal Dealer, Oriskany Falls, Oneida county, N. Y.*

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Plate Glass.

Persons building or altering their stores or houses will find it to their advantage to call at 86 Wood street, and get prices for French plate and window glass. J. J. Gillespie & Co.

One Hundred Dozen Hickory Brooms.

For sale at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

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FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute re-assembled yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by Prof. Tappan, of Ohio, after which the Institute sang "Joy to the world."

Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, was then introduced and delivered an interesting lecture on "Reading as the means of acquiring knowledge." He said that the teachers should not confine themselves to the school books. He recommended careful rather than extensive reading. The reader ought to be able to sum up the facts of the books read.

Miss Mary Hamilton then read an essay on "Truth," which was well received.

Prof. Monroe continued his lecture on "Elocution," and sustained his reputation as a master of the art.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute met at two o'clock, and was opened with music.

The following response to the greeting sent by the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute was then read:

LIMA, Ohio, April 3, 1872.

To the President of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute:

The teachers of Northwestern Ohio return your greeting. In the great work in which you are engaged, we will endeavor to be faithful co-laborers.

Prof. Tappan now delivered an interesting lecture on the manner of teaching geography. Teachers should drill their pupils in measuring distances by requiring them to make lines on the blackboard an inch long, a yard long, etc., and then to judge greater distances by the eye. The speaker also favored map-drawing.

The Rev. Dr. Bittinger followed in a lecture on "Reading as the means of communicating knowledge," after which the Institute adjourned.

Pittsburgh Quintette Club Concert at the Y. M. C. A.

Yesterday evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, a very large audience was gathered to listen to the musical entertainment given by the Pittsburgh Quintette Club.

This club, under the direction of Prof. G. M. Alexander—Miss Kate Brewster, soprano; Miss Smith, alto; Dr. J. G. McCandless, tenor, and Prof. Harry Horner, bass—is so well known to the musical public that an evening's entertainment promised by them is a sure guarantee of a full house and an enjoyable evening. Last night they fully fulfilled the expectations of their audience, commanding their appreciative attention during the whole of the programme.

Among the pieces which called forth hearty applause were the following: "Praise Ye," a chorus; "Come to Our Mountains," a duet; "Home, Sweet Home," a solo by Miss Brewster, and the solo and quartette "Easter Anthems." We must not forget to mention the solo by Prof. Alexander, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," which was excellently rendered, and judging from the applause highly appreciated by the audience.

The programme for the occasion was an Estey, furnished by Barr & Knake, H. T. Knake presiding as organist.

IT is reported that the Rev. S. K. Frazier, of Cincinnati, has received a call from the congregation of the Third U. P. Church of this city, the Rev. Frazier's father is a member of Congress.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. y

Official Returns.

The following are the sworn returns of the sales of the various sewing machine companies for the year 1871, which are made under the licenses granted them by the owners of the various sewing machine patents:

Singer Sewing Machine	181,290
Wheeler & Wilson	125,938
Grover & Baker	50,838
Weed	39,655
Elias Howe	68,920
Wilcox & Gibbs	30,127
Wilson Shuttle	21,153
American Button Hole	20,121
Original Howe	20,051
Universal	19,273
Davis	11,568
Domestic	10,397
Blees	4,557
Remington	4,724
Elliptic	4,359
Grover & Baker	2,965

In 1870 the Singer Manufacturing Company sold 127,555 machines, showing an increase for the past year of 53,427 *sales made*. The Grover & Baker Company sold 6,964 machines less than in the year previous. The Elias Howe fell off more than one-half in their sales. The Florence did not sell so many machines by 1,713, and the business of the Etna fell off to the tune of 1,086 machines.

Numerous

Certificates are in the hands of B. L. Fahnestock strongly recommending his Lung Syrup.

The Times are Stirring on Sixth Street.

The times are active at the Big 13. The times are lively at Tobias'. The time to lay in a supply of security is when the clothing for gents and boys, is undoubtedly now, having manufactured an overwhelming stock for the coming season. While no present clock holds out it shall not advance in prices. I prefer to turn a nimble sixpence to making large profits. On the present rise in the price of wool, I advise all to need any article in any description of woolen manufacture, not to delay their purchase in the hope that prices will be lower, but to buy now at the old established and reliable oriental store of E. Tobias, No. 13 Sixth street. Go and see Tobias's celebrated ten dollar suit, just out. A splendid line of foreign and domestic piece goods to be made to order will be found in the above store, twenty-five per cent. lower than elsewhere.

The Basis of Security.

Attention is called to the card of the Homestead Bank which appears on our first page today. This reliable institution offers to the public a species of security seldom obtained. As "Land is the basis of all Security" so is it the security offered by the Homestead Bank. Those of our readers having money to deposit can receive the most favorable terms from this sound and successful institution. As will be seen by reference to the card, the officers are among the most prominent business men of Pittsburgh. The Homestead Bank, which has recently removed, is